

The Commons

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The Commons

Number 7—Vol. X

Tenth Year

Chicago, July, 1905

With The Editor

National Honesty Tested by Prosperity

Poverty, after all, is not so severe a test of honesty as prosperity. Symptoms multiply alarmingly both among poorer and richer, which show conclusively that American integrity is not withstanding the severer test. To be sure we are being tested, as few if any people have ever been, on any such scale. For success has come to the whole country at once. Practically every industry has shared it. Moreover it has lasted longer, with less fluctuation and uncertainty, than any other era of prosperity worthy to be compared with it. Our increase has been in intrinsic, not speculative, values. It has been so great as to be beyond peril from the "Bulls" and "Bears" in the pits of speculation. It is to be measured by the growth in surplus. This surplus has been registered mostly by re-investments in new or enlarged enterprises. Through these outlets a large part of the accumulation has been distributed in wages for plentiful work. In more steady employment, rather than in much higher wages, the manual toilers have received what has fallen to them as their share of the amazing product of the common toil. Dividends have "declared" where the profits have

gone. The great fortunes have grown greater, the large corporations larger. To him who already had has been given, while from him who had less has been taken away what he had. The big fish have swallowed the lesser ones wholesale. But there is an amazing increase of the larger variety. Not only by the scale of living, but by the records of the Probate Court, the luxuriously rich are shown to have multiplied more rapidly during the decade than have the paupers on the lists of the county agents, or upon the books of the charity bureaus.

But the surplus funds of insurance companies, the reserves in our banks, the rebates offered by the railways, and the large means at command in some quarters to fix strikes to suit some employers at the expense of others measure the rising tide of prosperity, and fathom the depths to which character is dragged by the moral undertow of material success.

How prevalent and complete the collapse of character has been both high up and low down on the economic scale, court records prove something, newspapers show more, and the knowing ones could tell the most if they would. Politicians in public office were the first to fall. But the commercial interests that toppled over whole ser-

ried ranks of office holders are tripping up some of their own greatest victims. Captains of high finance are going to the bottom with low labor leaders, equally unable to resist the temptation to sell out their too confiding fellow stockholders or unionists.

Meanwhile we are not without some signs of reaction. Our approach to the bottom of the last ditch in some places seems to account for the uplift more than any general rise of the people to higher moral ideals or religious convictions. It seems to be due more to an instinctive shrinking from the depths of the pit than from any courageous aspiration to scale the heights. Confessedly the churches are more on the defensive against these materialistic tendencies of the times, which menace the spirituality of their membership and the progress of their institutions, than they are aggressively active or able to reverse them. The moral protest of radical thought is feebler, as the hard times on which it thrives recede. "Democracy and Reaction" is the significant title of a book that has attracted most attention among thinking people. Engagement and gifts in philanthropic service, which usually offset self-aggrandizement and luxury, are by no means bearing the proportion to the resources now at command that they did when accumulation was not so large or so rapid. Many of the most practical and hitherto most popular lines of beneficence are, in the midst of riotous plenty, having the severest struggle for a decade to tide over the lapse in their support. Even summer outing work, which is usually forehanded, lags behind. Belated heart searchings for a test of the taint, which renders wealth too conscientiously receivable in a good cause, indicate that

conscience is dead. But there is yet little indication that these very same consciences are alive enough to grapple with the conditions which put a premium upon the acquisition of tainted wealth. For the government control of railways, which would make dishonestly discriminating rebates as impossible in railway service as in the postal service, no stand is made by these same moral forces in revolt against a single effect of this aforesaid discrimination.

The revival of civic conscience is more pronounced here and there. In Minneapolis, while they failed to convict the guilty perverters of municipal government, the chief magistracy was restored to the hands of an able and upright mayor. In Missouri there is a life and death grapple with still rampant forces of evil, the odds being in favor of Governor Folk winning out. In Illinois the so-called reform in state administration has thus far disclosed no higher ideals or motives than the substitutes of a more cleanly party faction for a more corrupt one. In Chicago the emancipation of the city council from the bandits of commercialized politics has been achieved after a ten years' struggle. But the people's mandate for municipal ownership of street railways has been brought to a stand at the outset by the commercially promoted and sustained strike involving fathomlessly corrupt complications, and by the suspicious activity of sinister political influences to rule or ruin the new city administration.

Thus all along the line the battle for purity and progress ebbs and flows, affected apparently, more than by anything else, by the opportunity for "graft," which the maddening prosperity tempts all kinds of men in every kind of position to take advantage of.

More than ever in view of the present we assert with the author of "No. 5 John Street" that "democracy is a religion or nothing, with its doctrine, its forms, its ritual, its ceremonies, its government as a church, above all its organized sacrifice of the altar, the sacrifice of self. Democracy must get rid of the natural man of each for himself and have a new birth into the spiritual man, the ideal self of each for all. Without religion, how is man, the essentially religious animal to face the most religious of all the problems, social justice?" Facing our failures under the test of prosperity what corollary is there to this proposition than that religion must be the democracy?

Setting a High Type of Public School Service

The appointment of Miss Jane Addams to the Chicago Board of Education will excite interest and hope far beyond this city. Mayor Dunne's selection of three women to fill so large a proportion of the seven vacancies is significant. Mrs. Emmons Blaine's acceptance of the onerous position is noteworthy because of her munificent endowment of the School of Education at the University of Chicago, and her intelligent co-operation in the management of the Francis W. Parker School. It is a great gain to the public schools to attract to their service such a conspicuous representative of wealth and social prestige. For it sets a type of unpaid public service which opens a sphere of largest usefulness to many highly qualified people of resource and leisure. America has only begun to elicit the co-operation of our recently but rapidly developing leisure class in public affairs. The third woman ap-

pointee, Dr. De Bey, is a practicing physician, and has fearlessly and effectively taken part in the settlement of serious industrial issues, notably the stock yards strike of last summer. All three appointments strongly supplement that of a most capable member of the typographical union, in representing the interests of the majorities, who have most at stake in the management of our public school system.

Fortunately the Chicago School Board after a quarter century's race with the increase of population, has made provision for seats enough to allow all of the 217,657 enrolled scholars to attend both of the daily school sessions. While space for 17,503 additional seats will be made in buildings to be erected, 11,227 scholars are still restricted to half day sessions until the increased accommodations provide for them. With the material basis thus for the first time adequately supplied, the new Board can devote itself to the very important pending problems of management and progress. Among them the most delicate is the attitude to be taken toward the affiliation of the Teachers' Federation with the Chicago Federation of Labor, which the old Board severely censured by a vote of thirteen to six. The assumption of vacation schools as the legitimate part of the school system will meet a growing popular demand. The promotion of the neighborhood use of school buildings, and the largest possible extension of the school service to the adult population are advanced developments for which Miss Addams has long and effectively worked. Her appointment to office is a public recognition of the distinguished and disinterested services which she has for years rendered her city and her whole country, and which

have prepared her for this greatest opportunity to serve the whole people.

Salvage from a Wreckers' Strike

The Chicago Teamsters' strike proves to have been, what we all along intimated it to be the conspiracy of wreckers. On the labor side it was of, by and for certain officials. It never even seemed to the rank and file to be called in their interest. "Sympathetic" only in name, it was remorselessly without sympathy for the garment workers, for the teamsters and for the cause of organized labor. Outside the compact body of officials it has been rare to find any one who has had any sympathy with it. Only the discipline of organization made it possible. Only the instinctive sense of self preservation through organization led the men to keep up what they never wanted to take up, to tolerate what they never initiated and could not justify. The only rallying point for the rank and file is loyalty to the display of the union button which the employers wish to be out of sight only that the men not wearing it shall not become a target. The "organization" was abused to get "the wrecker's right" out of what ever wreckage the strike could make on either side.

Enough of a disclosure has come from the Grand Jury search-light to convince all Chicago that all the wreckers are not accounted for by the indictments drawn against labor leaders for conspiracy. An organization of employers has confessedly kept in its employ the most notoriously corrupt agent that ever disgraced and disturbed the industrial relationships of Chicago. This man was taken into its employ not from the ranks of organized labor, with which he was never identified. But he was al-

lowed by those who employed and paid him to call himself their "labor commissioner," and testifies under oath that he was furnished with funds to fix labor leaders and control strikes. Although it is claimed that he was paid only to call strikes off and never on, it is difficult to see how his calling them off did not put a premium upon calling them on. Was not blackmail the inevitable consequence of bribery? Were not those who paid the bribe accomplices with those who levied the blackmail? Whether or no there are indictments to charge this up to those guilty of it there is reason enough to believe that the back bone of the strike from start to finish has been furnished in this way.

What salvage the victimized employers, unionists and citizens are to rescue from the deliberately planned and long drawn out wrecking of their interests remains to be seen. If the legal investigation proves to be rigid in its impartial exposure and punishment of guilt, it may lead both the organized employers and organized labor to cut out by the roots what has for years disturbed the industrial peace and order of the city. If, however, this open sore is not probed to the bottom, if only the easiest part to reach is cut off, and the hardest roots to cut out are left in, if only the already discredited are indicted and the still accredited are allowed to cover their tracks, the moral effect of this disastrous struggle will be largely lost, the lawless elements on both sides will defiantly survive, and the old trouble will break out again and again in the same disgusting spot, which ought to be done away with now and forever. Neither organized labor, which has never been more at stake in Chicago than since this strike began, nor the employers association, which is pledged to "investigate to a finish," and least of all the City of Chicago, whose fame and prosperity are in jeopardy can afford to stop short of the bottom, even if "influence" withholds evidence from the Grand Jury, which would enable it to do so.

Philadelphia, Awakened and Aggressive

By Clinton Rogers Woodruff

Secretary of the National Municipal League

I happened to be in Harrisburg and on the floor of the House of Representatives the day the now notorious Philadelphia Ripper bills were introduced. No one knew anything about them, neither the newspaper men nor the members of the House and Senate, further than that they had been introduced. Only the leaders knew, and they did not choose to tell anyone about them. This ignorance on the part of members and of the small fry politicians in no wise jeopardized the bills. The "organization" (which is the accepted euphemism for the bosses) wanted them and that sufficed.

The bills were passed in the fewest number of days; there was no debate in the Senate and only a farce of one in the House. The "organization" wanted the bills. Was not that sufficient? No amount of discussion would alter that fact. If the leaders (another euphemism) wanted them backed, changed or withdrawn, well and good! Otherwise the bills were to be passed as directed; and they were.

That was the Philadelphia method.

The extension of the gas lease was determined upon—not by the mayor, not by councils, not by the people—but by the "organization" leaders in consultation with the officials of the United Gas Improvement Company. It was to be put through in the same way—"jammed through"—without consultation, without consideration, without even a regard for the most elementary proprieties. What rights had the citizens of Philadelphia which the "organization" was bound to respect? What difference did it make that for \$25,000,000 cash down the city was to yield up its rights to receive approximately \$34,000,000 in a period of twenty-two years and would extend the lease for a period of seventy-five years?

The "organization" wanted it! The United Gas Improvement Company wanted it. The two agreed upon terms

and there was the end of it. The councilmen were pawns in the game; the people, a negligible quantity.

The ordinance was introduced, referred to the finance committee, reported back favorably, notwithstanding a more favorable offer from another group of responsible bankers and passed by both branches of councils in the face of a rapidly swelling public sentiment. To emphasize its absolute control of the situation and its disregard of the public and the mayor, the "organization" took up eight ordinances that Mayor Weaver had vetoed for reasons of sound public policy and contemptuously passed them over his veto.

Right here the Philadelphia method broke down. Public sentiment was awakened as never before and then it became aggressive. Mayor Weaver was outraged. His advice on the proposed lease had been flouted and his letters to councils on the subject treated with contempt. The overriding of his vetoes, intended to complete his humiliation, served rather to complete his emancipation from the "organization" and its influence, and he began his campaign for the defeat of the gas lease, the elimination of machine methods and the re-establishment of the government of the city of Philadelphia on a business basis. This campaign, which is still on, will prove to be one of the most dramatic, far-reaching and effective in American municipal history.

The awakened sentiment of the people manifested itself in great town meetings; in great neighborhood meetings; in letters, telephone calls, telegrams and visits to councilmen; in the utilization of every possible legitimate influence to change the opinion of the councilmen. The pictures, full names, business and home addresses of councilmen and the location of their usual haunts were displayed in the newspapers, on placards and posters.

As never before councilmen were

made to feel that they were the representatives of the people. They were haled before lodges, business men's associations, before organizations of various kinds and before public meetings called for the express purpose to explain their previous votes and to declare their future policy. Philadelphia was awakened and was becoming disagreeably aggressive. Councilmen began to weaken and then to desert the "organization."

In the meantime Mayor Weaver was beginning that series of body blows that was to leave the "organization" gasping for breath, for patronage and for support. He suspended an inspector, who was also a ward leader, because he had used his influence with the councilmen from his ward adversely to the interests of the city. Then he suspended the assistant director of supplies for similar reasons. Then he began an investigation of the charge that the employees of the health bureau had been in the council chamber during the passage of the gas lease ordinance engaged in a counter demonstration.

These moves were regarded with some surprise by the "organization" and with pleasure by the public; but more rigorous measures were regarded as necessary and these were soon taken, the mayor removing the directors of public safety and public works, between them controlling nearly 10,000 employees. These removals stunned the leaders, but they soon hit back, seeking to enjoin Col. Sheedon Potter and A. Lincoln Acker, the mayor's appointees, from serving. A temporary injunction was granted and in the excess of their zeal the attorneys for the removed officials replaced them in office. But Mayor Weaver, himself a lawyer, made short work of this move. If his appointees could not serve no more could the ousted directors, Messrs. Smyth and Costello. He took detectives to the respective offices and gave them orders that no one was to enter without his (the mayor's) orders. Shortly after the Supreme Court granted an appeal, which acted as a supersedeas; that is, it

relegated the whole situation to the condition existing prior to the granting of the injunction, and so Mayor Weaver's appointees were placed in possession of their respective offices.

The campaign up to this point had been short, sharp and decisive. The mayor had captured first the outworks, then the inner line of fortifications. And then the gas lease ordinance was withdrawn and on the Monday following the "organization" withdrew its opposition to the seating and confirmation of Messrs. Potter and Acker, and the mayor was in possession of the situation.

So in less than ten days awakened, aggressive Philadelphia, led by a bold, fearless mayor, forced the abandonment of an iniquitous ordinance, seriously crippled the machine, began an era of business administration of public affairs, redeemed the reputation of the city, encouraged the friends of municipal advance in every city of the land and showed to the world that it was neither corrupt nor contented, but simply waiting to do the work of regeneration thoroughly.

Mayor Weaver has simply regarded the steps thus briefly described as the preliminaries to a long campaign, and he is preparing himself for a long fight. He has continued his work of removal, eliminating men who were more interested in the "organization" than in the public welfare, and he has begun the process of weeding out unnecessary employees.

He has issued orders which have for their object the withdrawal of public employees from political clubs which have heretofore been the backbone of the machine. He is working to break up the illicit connection between the policemen and firemen and false registration. He is seeking to secure the enforcement of the ordinances and the contracts in the spirit of highest public welfare. In short, he is seeking to give Philadelphia an honest, capable, public-spirited administration.

He has the power to do it. He has the willingness and intention to do it.

He has the cordial support of the people. To be sure the first blush of excitement and enthusiasm is past, but so far there is no apparent let up of public interest or public support. Mayor Weaver fully realizes the difficulties and the opportunities of the situation. He is carefully preparing to meet and utilize them. The people appreciate what their part must be and they are preparing to play it. Just as this is being written a desperate fight is on to repeal the ordinances which were so contemptuously passed over the mayor's veto. As they deal with trolley franchises the "organization" will have the support and active assistance of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, of the United Gas Improvement Company and all the other corporations now enjoying franchises secured by favor of the "organization."

The lines are drawn. On the one side we have the mayor, the citizens who believe in a square deal and all who are interested in emancipating the city from the thralldom of adverse political influences. On the other side we have the "organization" with its allies, the public service corporations, those who depend upon political pull, those who regard the public and public works as legitimate spoils for the victor and those who seek to use the city and its resources for their private ends.

The events of the past month, the bold, courageous leadership of Mayor Weaver, encourage the people of Philadelphia to believe that the battle will be to those who have fought long and earnestly that Philadelphia may stand forth redeemed and regenerated.

What Is the Use of the Flag?

Some remarks concerning the Americanism to be taught at a University Settlement, and in general, by University men from the extemporaneous address of William Hard at the Alumni Luncheon on the Campus of Northwestern University, June 14.

What is the seamy side of life? Well, it's like the seamy side of a garment when it's being made in the factory. It's the side where the work is done.

The Northwestern University Settlement, which I represent here this afternoon, is in a neighborhood which some of you would probably regard as part of the seamy side of life. That is, it is a district inhabited by working people.

It isn't really seamy in the sense of being unattractive or repellent. It's the part of town from which the future is coming. The future will be more democratic than the present and workingmen's districts are the nurseries of democracy.

The Northwest Side of town, where the Northwestern University Settlement is situated, is certainly seamy, however, in the sense of being the abode of men and women who work mainly with their hands and aren't par-

ticularly well paid for it. But don't forget what you and I and all university people owe to the seamy side of life.

Five thousand men engage in an industrial enterprise; say, a railroad. The reports recently submitted to the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission show that the average earnings of the employes of a certain railroad are less than two dollars a day. Without emphasizing such statistics too heavily (because they can be so easily over-emphasized), let us content ourselves with simply taking the obvious fact that in any industrial enterprise if the proceeds were divided equally there would be no rich men.

Personally I don't believe that the proceeds of industry ought to be divided equally. But neither do I believe that they ought to be divided with the extraordinary and bitter inequality which produces on the one side a whole county

turned into a desolate private golf links and on the other side the normal population of a whole county turned into a single city block on the seamy side of life.

This latter condition exists to-day and we of the universities are its beneficiaries. The abnormal share of the proceeds of industry which flows into the strong boxes of the captains of industry trickles, part of it, into our coffers. If we start a university settlement it is but a small and inadequate restitution. We ought to regard the seamy side of life with the affection with which the descendants of the Pilgrims regard New England. The seamy side of life is the foundation on which modern culture is built. It is the source from which we come. The workingmen's districts are the unwilling pelicans from whose breasts comes the financial blood for the support of these buildings, these trees, these beautiful surroundings.

Don't take me to mean that I don't believe there should be rich men. I simply wish to dwell for a moment on the debt which the creatures of wealth owe to the source from which wealth is drawn.

Later this afternoon the Daughters of the American Revolution will present to the Northwestern University Settlement an American flag. The Settlement neighborhood, besides being seamy, is largely foreign. Those foreigners certainly treat us better than our ancestors in the seventeenth century treated the Americans whom they found here before them. But still they are at the present time more foreign than we are and the duty of assimilating them is heavy upon us.

We have to teach them our manners and customs. We have to make them cease enjoying themselves on Sunday. And particularly we have to teach them our politics. Which last necessity means, I suppose, that we have to take a lot of Poles and Scandinavians and teach them how to become Irishmen. The Daughters of the American Revolution have perhaps overlooked this phase of their task.

Let us look at it, however, in another way. Chicago is largely a foreign city. It is our sublime duty to change it into a good imitation of some purely American city like, say, Philadelphia.

I perceive that this suggestion does not arouse your serious enthusiasm. Instead of Philadelphia, then, let us pick some other purely American district like the mountains of Eastern Tennessee.

Well, if you don't care to do that, I'll give it up too. Let it go. I shan't be sorry. I love variety. I should very much dislike to see all the foreigners run into a universal and identical American mould. I don't want to forfeit Hungarian goulash simply because of the previous merits of a New England boiled dinner.

With your permission then I will not talk exclusive Americanism this afternoon when I accept that flag on behalf of the Northwestern University Settlement. If a Pole isn't a good enough Pole to remember Kosciuszko he will never be a good enough American to remember Lincoln.

But what shall I say that the American flag stands for? For battles? Surely it does—in part—and for glorious ones. I am not enough of a cosmopolitan to like any man walking along in the street as much as I do my father or to like any other country as much as I do my own. I like to think that the American flag has waved higher than various other flags at times. But we have been at peace oftener and for longer periods than we have been at war.

Does the flag rest between wars?

If it doesn't rest between wars, what is it doing? I think I know what I shall say. The flag is the only emblem we have of the community contrasted with the individual, of common interests against private interests. That aggregation of individuals which is the community—we cannot imagine it to ourselves as a gigantic individual. So we symbolize it in the flag.

There is a conflict here in Chicago as there is in every other city in this country between common interests and pri-

vate interests. On which side does the Northwestern University want the Northwestern University Settlement to be?

Private interests in this country form an industrial oligarchy. The oligarchs personally are most of them very nice. They own franchises and insurance companies and tariff-protected businesses and railroad monopolies and beautiful pictures and books and coal mines and private yachts and other instruments of culture and if you think they don't rule this country try to go up against them in a series of elections or try to get a Pure Food bill through the United States Senate for the purpose of protecting the American people against poisoned food products.

This is nothing against the oligarchs personally. They have earned their places and they are many of them estimable and charming gentlemen. But when the feudal system was forming in Europe one can imagine that many a warrior who carved out a territory for himself among competing warriors could properly have said: "Didn't I go out with my courage and my perseverance and my good sword and compete with these other men and didn't I beat them all and didn't I get this duchy by my own exertions and haven't I been a pretty good duke and haven't I treated my peasants just as well as any other duke along this bank of the Rhine?" The complaint is not against the oligarchs but against the existence of an oligarchy.

Look at Philadelphia, that pure American city! Ruled by private interests from top to bottom. Read Wanamaker's analysis of the Philadelphia machine in which twenty-five or thirty private interests are enumerated in combination. One man has a special privilege in the way of a street railway franchise. Another has a special privilege in the way of a tariff-protected

industry. Another has a steam railroad which has to have its special privileges from the state. Another has vast public contracts for paving or for garbage removal. And so on. And so on. And all these men must stand together for the protection of special privilege. None of them dares to protest against the machine and few of them want to. Government is therefore transferred from the weak and bewildered majority to a capable and united clique.

On which side will the universities be in this matter? It is the one big matter of the times. Will the universities leave it alone and send forth their graduates with no knowledge of it?

The European universities of the middle of the last century were centers of thought for democracy against oligarchy when the fight was going on against the oligarchic governments of the time. Many a German university scholar fought bravely at the barricades against counts, dukes and kings in the revolution of 1848.

Thought is freedom. Freedom is democracy. The universities should be, like workingmen's districts, the nurseries of democracy.

That is what I shall say at the Northwestern University Settlement this afternoon. The flag is common interests against private interests, the welfare of the community above the aggrandizement of individuals, our country rather than ourselves.

In service to the flag the university should be foremost. As alumni of Northwestern University, we owe it to ourselves and to our alma mater to see to it that the university man does not fall below the working man in devotion to democracy, to common interests, and in opposition to all combinations of private interests which would substitute for government by the many a government by the few.

Camping with City Boys and Girls

Hale House, Boston, Studying Methods and Results in the New Hampshire Mountains

At the request of the Editor of *THE COMMONS* the following description of Camp Hale is given, with a brief summary of the experiences which led to the camp becoming what it now is, the varying conditions of climate, distance, air, water and topographical surroundings.

We do this in the hope that it may be useful or interesting to those who are embarking on similar enterprises.

A. Isabel Winslow, Headworker.

The boys who come to our camp are the same school boys or working boys whom Hale House reaches during the year, so we know them well and can observe them all the year round and it is a significant fact that, as a usual

the shore of a certain pond in Wellesley were secured and our first camp opened.

The following summer Sunset Island, which is in Buzzards Bay, was obtained and twelve boys were housed in tents



Hale House. 6 and 8 Garland Street, Boston

Hale House, a social settlement, was established in 1895 by Edward Everett Hale. It is situated in the south end of Boston in one of the most densely populated districts of the city.

thing, a boy improves more from two weeks of camp life than he does at any other time.

In the course of the last six years, many locations for camps have been investigated and some have been tried. In 1889, through the kindness of a friend, the use of two small cabins on

for two weeks. The soil here was dry and sandy. The boys gathered seaweed and covered the ground inside the tents with it, spread their blankets and were very comfortable.

The colored cook had only a piece of sheet-iron for a range, but he was an artist, and the results were wonderful.

All meals were eaten out of doors under the trees and the success of the open-air dining-room was so great that, from that day to this, no meals have been eaten under cover at Camp Hale except during heavy rainfall. The beach near the camp was nearly perfect and the warm water of the Bay made it both possible and proper for the boys to spend much time in the water and on the beach. The usual summer games were played with zest, and a part of each day was spent in fishing and sailing with an old sea captain whose catboat was at the disposal of the camp leaders.

Having tried one camp in the country, in the vicinity of a large city, and

There is a prevailing breeze from the southwest, no insect pests and a prospect of seven miles of fresh water, dotted with islands covered with birch and pine. The air is strong and wholesome, the heat is never severe even in the hottest days of summer, and there is a perfect spring of pure cold water, so cold, 47 degrees Fahrenheit, that no ice is required in the camp.

Then, out at the point to the left of the cove, there is a wharf with twelve feet of cold water for the practiced swimmer, and bass and pickerel for the angler. The reader may deem this description too enthusiastic to be true, but if he ever takes the trouble to visit the



Camp Hale

one at the seashore, it was thought wise to go to the mountains for a year, before deciding on the spot for a permanent camp. After careful search, a spot was found at the eastern end of Squam Lake, New Hampshire. Here it is, in a little sand-beached cove, with a stately growth of pine to the south and hardwood forest to the north and in back. No neighbors but a ball field at the top of the rising ground to the east. Within twenty miles are Chocorua, Whiteface, Passaconaway, Tri-Pyramid, Sandwich Dome—all mountains between 3,000 and 4,500 feet high. Squam Lake itself is 500 feet above sea level, and Red Hill rises over 2,000 feet close at hand.

place, he is sure to be homesick for it during the remainder of his life. The owner, one of those rare gentlemen who have for generations farmed the New Hampshire hills and won from the soil a sterling quality of character, values the spot so much that the money of his rich neighbors cannot buy it, and the story is told how he was offered a fabulous sum for it, but slowly replied, "My grandfather lived here, and he owned it. My father was born here, and he owned it. I was born here, and I—I guess I own it." The camp is his tenant without price.

The first year we were in this location, tents were pitched in the pine



READY FOR A TRAMP

grove, eight boys to a tent, sleeping on rubber blankets spread over the ground, wrapped in their woolen blankets as soldiers do under service conditions. Every morning the blankets were spread on the guy-ropes and aired, folded and placed at the head of the space occupied by each boy. The sinks were the same as those used by troops in the field and were kept in perfect order by the boys. Lime and fresh earth generously used kept things sweet and clean. The cooking was done out of doors, as during the year previous, and the boys sat on the ground to eat. There were about thirty in camp, at this time, for two weeks.

days, the only days that one ought to spend in the house. The cooking was done in a lean-to over a very satisfactory blue-flame oil stove. With the bunks came an improvement in sleeping arrangements. The bunks were pine slatted lengthwise, and on that a tick filled with straw was laid, on which the boys slept between two unbleached cotton sheets with woolen blankets over all. A dining table was erected under a pine tree looking out over the lake, adding a sort of eye-feast sauce to a repast good in itself and enhanced by appetite.

In 1903 the president of Hale House had a speed launch built, the fastest



The Crew

In 1902 the camp was open all summer and the boys stayed two weeks each, a party of ten or twelve being in camp at once. There was the morning setting up exercise, a plunge in the lake, a rub down and breakfast, and then camp work and play—work first, if you please. During this summer a trip was taken each week of from fifty to a hundred miles, the objective point being some mountain, and the tramps proved rich in man-making and health. This year also a wooden shack was built, with a double row of bunks, wide doors and shutters, only one room, but big enough to hold the crowd on rainy

thing on the lake, and placed it at the disposal of the leaders. This launch is thirty-three feet long and is a great source of pleasure and practical benefit to the camp. About the same time a living room with a stone fireplace in it was added to the shack, the sides and end of the room being almost all glass, by which we were guaranteed a bright warm room in any sort of weather.

In 1904, the following summer, an experiment was tried. Eight boys were selected and put under a competent leader for the whole summer. The object was to study them carefully and note tangible improvements or changes



ALL SUMMER CAMP

in body and character, and also to see what comparisons were to be drawn, after an ideal summer's outing and study, between them and their classmates in the schools, boys who had not the same advantages. A separate bunk house was built, forty-three feet long and thirteen feet wide, parallel with the shore of the lake. The side away from the lake was entirely boarded up, while the side toward the lake was thrown almost entirely open. Shutters were provided, but were only closed one day

receptacles for the belongings of the boys. Three mornings in each week were spent in nature studies, and three mornings a week were spent in work on a nearby farm in weeding, cutting underbrush and other light work. During the summer notebooks were kept by each boy, recording the birds, flowers and stones seen. The effect of this was tremendously increased alertness and quickness of vision.

During the first two weeks of the camp of 1904 the camp was turned over



Kitchen Squad

in the entire summer. This meant plenty of fresh air and no draught. By looking at the cut of the "all summer camp," the idea is made plain. There you can see the top bunks of the double tiers, headed toward the closed side of the building. At the left end of the building a space was left for use as a class-room in nature study. Box lockers, between the bunks, were convenient

to a group of ten girls, chosen from Hale House. The ages varied from 14 to 16 years, and they were accompanied by three leaders. The women in charge, somewhat doubtful before the trial, were able to report the most pronounced success. They took long walks, climbed a real mountain and made considerable progress in swimming, and there were startling gains in

flesh and good carriage. Of course, their way of going at the camping was not quite so strenuous as the program for boys, but their enjoyment of the very plain living was no less keen.

The "regular" two-week crowds of boys were housed in the old building as in former years, and the results of both enterprises showed they were successful.

For the approaching summer considerable changes are under way. The "regular" camp of two-week abiders will live in the bunk-house used last summer for the "all summer" group. The results of the "all summer" experiment of last year warrant the extension that is to be made this season. A new bunk-house, seventy-five feet long, similar to the one last built, has been erected. It has a lean-to locker-room, containing open wire mesh lockers. In this bunk-house will be placed twenty-four bunks for the twenty-one boys and three leaders who are this year to make up the "all summer" group. The old bunk-house will have its bunks removed and be turned into a rainy-day living and dining building. There will be between thirty-five and forty persons in camp all through the season, making necessary the installation of a Buzzacote Army Field Range, and the cooking will be done under the fly of the cook-tent in approved army fashion. In place of the army sinks, three incinerators have been installed, and every bit of refuse of every sort will be cremated regularly.

The twenty-one "all summer" boys have been picked this year as follows: Nine by Hale House, one by Lincoln House, one by Denison House and ten from the seventh grade of the Quincy School, from which many of our boys come. We think that the results of last summer justify us in enlarging this part of the work. As far as possible the same boys will go from Hale House as went last summer. The boys from the other Settlement Houses are taken in a spirit of co-operation and the ten school boys were picked from those who have earned the opportunity by good

conduct in their class-room. The improvement—and there is sure to be improvement—in these ten boys will be carefully watched, and their standing in every way compared with the rest of the class this year and next. Then, if all goes well, the same boys will be put in camp the following summer, and the same comparisons made in the ninth grade.

The physical measurements taken last year showed some wonderful gains. One twelve-year-old in ten weeks increased his chest measure from twenty-seven inches to twenty-nine and one-half inches, and his weight from sixty-six and three-fourth pounds to seventy-five and one-half pounds. The average gain in weight was eight pounds, and in chest girth one and one-third inches. The gain in concentration of thought and interest in school work has been large enough to warrant the continuation of the experiment this year. Surely open air, good food and training work miracles. In the camp as planned, each leader is to have immediate charge of seven boys. This gives an opportunity of close friendship between boys and leaders. We are firmly convinced, after six years' experience, that this is the greatest benefit given by the camp.

Further, we believe that there is a greater opportunity of benefit if the camp is located on some mountain lake. You have difficult mountains to climb, and forests to traverse; you must be independent of others in the wild plains. The seashore with all its advantages, the country with its quiet comfort, cannot compare with the woods and the mountains for the growing boy. He learns to find his way, to build and tend a fire without burning himself or the forest, where to find drink and how much to drink. A thousand things taught quickly and lastingly in the woods.

During these years our accounts have been uniformly kept so that they can be analyzed and the costs kept down, thus helping us to see where we stand, and others to see in black and white what can be done under similar conditions.

An effort has been made to induce others in the field to adopt a uniform method of accounts, for mutual benefit, to say nothing of accuracy and definiteness.

Many pretty fair experiments have been lost, as far as practical use is concerned, because of the haze of generality and lack of definite data which hides them from the enquirer.

ances well the various needs of growing boys. It may be of interest to show the bill for four days.

BREAKFASTS.

1. Cocoa, Graham bread, oatmeal, eggs.
2. Cocoa, corn bread, shredded wheat and force, bananas.
3. Cocoa, brown bread, oatmeal, apple sauce.



Girls at Camp

In some ways we might be criticised for extravagance, but the camp is supported by one person, who believes, as we think, justifiably, in many competent leaders, long tramps and cleanliness. Certain types of economy are uneconomical. To illustrate: one of our tramping parties was caught on top of Mt. Washington in bad weather. There was but one wise course to pursue, namely, to house the whole party in the hotel (at three dollars each). Here are young fellows whose lives are precious, and in our hands—the assumption of excessive risk is not economical or right.

Many of the boys of Hale House are orthodox Jews, and thus by force of circumstances the diet is vegetarian, but the diet has been worked out scientifically, and the costs per person per meal have been about ten cents. A bill of fare has been worked out which bal-

4. Cocoa, white bread, corn meal, eggs.

DINNERS.

1. Milk, bread, tomato bisque, beans and brown bread, tapioca pudding.
2. Milk, bread, split pea, macaroni and tomato, Indian pudding.
3. Milk, bread, potato, English monkey, plum pudding.
4. Milk, bread, split pea, fish hash, rice pudding.

SUPPERS.

1. Cocoa, bread, Swiss sandwiches, prunes.
2. Cocoa, bread, rice and apricots, cup custard.
3. Cocoa, bread, fried corn meal and syrup.
4. Cocoa, bread, corn starch pudding, prunes.

We add to this the condensed financial statement of our camp for the season of 1904.

INVESTMENTS.		Dec. 31, Costs	\$209.05
LAND AND BUILDINGS.			\$209.05
Dec. 31, Cost to date	\$761.50		
	<hr/>		
	\$761.50		
Dec. 31, Depreciation	76.15		
Balance	685.35		
	<hr/>		
	\$761.50		
EQUIPMENT.			
Dec. 31, Cost to date	\$151.79		
Dec. 31, Appraisal	\$50.00		
Depreciation	101.79		
	<hr/>		
	\$151.79		
Jan. 1, Equipment	\$50.00		
AMUSEMENTS.			
Dec. 31, Cost to date	\$51.11		
Dec. 31, Appraisal	\$20.00		
Depreciation	31.11		
	<hr/>		
	\$51.11		
Jan. 1, Amusements	\$20.00		
GENERAL EXPENSES.			
RENT.			
Dec. 31, Boats	\$10.00		
Dec. 31, Costs 1904	\$10.00		
DEPRECIATION.			
Dec. 31, Land & Bldg.	\$76.15		
Equipment	101.79		
Amusements	31.11		
	<hr/>		
	\$209.05		
COSTS 1904.			
GENERAL EXPENSES.			
Rent	\$10.00		
Depreciation	209.05		
	<hr/>		
	\$219.05		
RUNNING EXPENSES.			
Transportation	\$207.52		
Food	488.57		
Fuel	14.00		
Wages	300.00		
Incidentals	27.80		
Freight and Express	2.01		
Medicines	4.00		
Entertainment	9.50		
Tramps	67.10		
Laundry	66.72		
	<hr/>		
	1,187.22		
		Total cost 1904	\$1,406.27
Child Days	1407		
Child Meals	4221		
Total Meals	4801		
Running Expenses per Child Day,			
$\$1,187.22 \div 1407 = 84.6$ cts.			
Total Cost per Child Day, $1,406.17 \div$			
$1407 = \$1.00$.			
Cost per Child Meal, $488.57 \div 4221 =$			
11.6 cts.			
Cost per Meal, $488.57 \div 4801 = 10.2$ cts.			

How a Paris Philanthropist Fights the Death Rate

By Professor Charles R. Henderson

The French people have long been disturbed by the rapid increase of population in Germany and the stationary condition or retrograde movement in their own country. A healthy child may become a workman, a producer of wealth, and in war a soldier. Diminution of population means relative inferiority among the nations. No law, no administrative measure can increase the number of births, but lives can be saved by wise action based on modern science. The authorities of public re-

lief have done much to save the lives of foundlings and other children; municipal governments pay large sums to send feeble children to the country during the hot summer vacations; hospitals care for the sick; local and national forces are set in motion to improve sanitary conditions and to provide healthy dwellings in crowded quarters. Here we may notice briefly a recent development of philanthropy which has attracted wide attention.

The eminent physician of the Tarnier

Dispensary, Professor Budin, gave me an introduction to a gentleman who, in spite of his vast riches, his preceptor was proud to praise as having been a model of industry in his medical studies, and who has already become a specialist in the care of sick children. Baron Henri de Rothschild, decorated at the age of thirty-two, may have inherited wealth and prestige, but he earned by honest and diligent personal effort his title of Doctor in Medicine and his equipment for his duties. After a delightful ride in his automobile it was an agreeable experience to visit his model restaurant where food is served to wage workers in a busy district at low prices and of high quality. This institution demonstrates, what prisons have already shown for criminals, that the cost of food may be reduced and its nutritious value increased by co-operative and scientific cooking. Since this establishment shows a profit similar places will be opened elsewhere and no appeal need be made for endowments or for charity. When fuel is so expensive and rooms are small, crowded and hot in summer, this arrangement responds to a common need. Chicago, at Hull House and elsewhere, has made some experiments in the same direction.

The citizens of Chicago who, under the guidance of noble physicians, are seeking to provide pure milk at reasonable rates among people of narrow means, would be made glad to see the results of the Philanthropic Dairy which Baron de Rothschild has established in many parts of Paris. On the proposition of Senator Strauss, in 1897, a commission was appointed to study and report upon the extent, causes and prevention of infantile mortality. Professor Budin made the report and recommended the supply of sterilized milk in place of ordinary milk for infants for whom the natural supply failed or became inadequate, and the provision of wholesome milk at low price or even gratuitously to persons in feeble health. Four years passed and little was done by public authority. A few dispensaries distributed a comparatively small quantity to the side but when the

amount for the great city was estimated to be 650,000 litres per day, the amount really given away was almost insignificant. In 1899 was founded the "Philanthropic Dairy" (*L'Oeuvre philanthropique du lait.*)

From visits to the distributing stations and from printed statements the following facts were secured.

The central office is at Rue Cambacérès, 29, near the Rothschild hospital for children and near the popular restaurant. There are now 37 milk stations of this agency, all open at convenient hours. The circulars announce the purpose to be to furnish milk of the best quality as cheaply as possible to wage earners, at a higher price and at a profit to others who have large incomes, and gratuitously to the indigent, and the circular tells the public where the stations may be found. At most of the stations fresh milk pasteurized is sold at 25 centimes (5 cents) per litre; at a few places it is sold at 30 centimes (6 cts) per litre. A bottle of sterilized milk of 500 grammes is sold at 20 centimes or at 25 centimes. For infants there are little bottles of sterilized milk containing 60, 100, or 150 grammes sold for 10 centimes (2 cents.) Each bottle contains a quantity suitable for a single feeding, so as to avoid keeping any milk exposed to the air before use. Those who cannot pay can have the precious liquid without cost, and this expense is met out of the profit on materials sold and from tickets bought by charitable people to give to persons in want. As a supplementary element of food for infants and for persons in delicate health parcels of a farinaceous substance, "Helios," digestible and palatable, are sold. On the encouraging assurance of a physician your correspondent plucked up courage to taste of sterilized milk which was bottled six years ago and which tasted, as sweet as if it were set in the cooler but this morning.

Baron de Rothschild has a farm at a short distance from the city with a model dairy and with arrangements for pasteurizing the milk. The ordinary fresh milk is delivered daily in the city

in sealed cans which have been carefully cleansed. A recent investigation has shown that the people of Paris who are rich or in comfortable circumstances do not, on the average, get milk so pure as that furnished at these stations, and much of it actually falls below the standards required by health authorities; and yet they pay a very much higher price.

Since 1901 the Philanthropic Dairy has been self-supporting, without serious competition with retail dealers. The founder during the first years advanced

the cost of installation, but since March, 1901, there has been no further need of extra contributions. Not only are the necessary expenses met by the sales, but milk of the value of about 500 to 600 francs a month is given away. Those who buy at reduced rates are known to be in need of charitable help.

There also is the pit of Dr. Rothschild, the famous children's hospital, where the millionaire puts on the white apron of a physician and minister to helpless little babies with his own hands.

Paris.

The Brotherhood Forces

By George Howard Gibson

Deep in the heart of the masses the spirit of manhood is moving,
Quickened by social constraint and stirred into strenuous action;
Grouped by the power of oppression and driven perforce into loving,
The workers are forming in ranks, and fellowship swallows up faction.

Tyranny challenges manhood; and fellowship grows into fineness;
So shall the hidings of power be brought to a wondrous unveiling.
Fellowship, fineness and might the trinity make of Divineness,
Masterful, working perfection, joined to the forces unfailing.

Not from above can be looked for the spirit of comradeship needed;
Society sinks, or is saved by the masses despised and rejected,
Better the rage of a people whose grievances shown are unheeded—
Better industrial war—than tyranny always accepted.

Scathingly hot is the scorning a class giveth now to its traitors,
When never were Manhood and Meanness in contest so desperate meeting;
But struggling, a lover of lovers seems always a hater of haters,
And better is brotherhood passion than brotherless, heartless competing.

Stern in their manhood and loyal must be the group who would master
The forces gigantic of evil, the lords who so long have distressed us;
Fear not their strength or their fierceness, dream not of social disaster
When for the poor and the weak they are striking the hands that oppressed us.

Given a cause that is basal and broad as humanity's need is,
Given a class that is conscious of interests firmly united—
Moved by this bond and incentive, and growing as good as its creed is,
The class shall march on with the cosmic and ancientest wrongs shall be righted.

Union and freedom forever! Why in the struggle be parted,
Men who in manhood are equal, men who the burdens are bearing?
Workers alone can be noble: and they are the tenderest hearted,
They are the best and the bravest, who for their brothers are caring.

The man—the divine—that is in us we show in our outward relations,
Our visible growth is the growth of bodies with brotherhood spirit;
The kingdom shall come to the landless, to all the oppressed of the nations—
And when they shall stand by each other, as equals the earth to inherit.

The Revival in Great Britain

Democracy in Public Worship

By F. Herbert Stead

As the daily press will have informed you, there are at the present time sweeping over Great Britain the first waves of what promises to be a great tide of religious revival. Many things have cleared the way for its advance. In the regions of science men have been turning away from the crude and blind materialism which had actually, though not always avowedly, reigned. There has arisen a more scientific readiness to face all facts present to mind, whether physical or psychical. The grosser materialism of life which has found its heaven in boundless wealth and luxury and riotous self-indulgence, and the closely kindred worship of brute force which has hardly striven to conceal its naked deformity with the figleaf of Imperialism, have been producing a reaction in the consciences of the people. The waste of life and treasure in South Africa and the resultant bad trade have given rise to deep searchings of heart. The holy seed in the midst thereof has not meanwhile been sterilized. The social conscience of the people has been growing more and more sensitive. The Kingdom of God has been expounded with increasing explicitness. The fellowship thus secured has been linking men of different churches and different parties in the common service of the poor; and the human fellowship has deepened into more conscious Divine communion. There were signs of stirring all over the land, but the most phenomenal outburst of the new life has taken place in Wales.

THE UPEHAVAL IN WALES.

Your readers will have been familiarized with descriptions of the religious revolution which has convulsed the Principality. Missions like those which your worthy countrymen Torrey and Alexander are at the present moment conducting in London compare with the Revival in Wales as a prolific pump in

the back yard may compare with a great cataract. I have seen the Alps in a thunderstorm, I have been in the full fury of an Atlantic tempest, I have stood by the Falls of Niagara. More wonderful than any of these, and belonging to the same stupendous order of elemental grandeur, is the volcanic outburst of religion amongst the people of Wales. It is a social portent of the first magnitude. When I was first present at a Revival meeting in Wales and found myself part of a multitudinous organism, without president or preceptor or routine of worship; yet, amidst all its tumultuous expressions of itself, orderly, calm, rhythmic, in speech and prayer as well as song even musical, one life declaring itself in and through every personal organ present, the conviction came upon me with overpowering force, "At last democracy is born into public worship!"

THE PEOPLE, NOT THE PREACHER, THE ORGAN OF WORSHIP.

Too long has the public fellowship between the children and the Father in the Divine Kingdom been held under by a certain sort of autocracy or at best oligarchy. The preacher or preacher and choir have monopolized the functions that belong to the whole worshipping assembly. Here, at last, the people has come to its rights. And the centre of all this outpouring of life at once turbulent and controlled was no pulpit orator of the type that the Welsh people have been wont to idolize, no moving master of eloquent speech, but an artless, simple-hearted childlike pit-laddie, whose words were as quiet and conversational as though he were sitting in a pit cottage talking with a friend across the hearth. Evan Roberts has undoubtedly singular physical endowments. No watch he wears will ever keep time. To hold his hand is to feel billowing from him, none of the electric-shock force

that often comes from a great magnetic leader; it is rather the effluence of calm health that creeps over one, as the touch of a mother's hand over a sob-shaken child. I should not be in the least surprised to hear that Evan Roberts could heal many and diverse diseases.

SIGNS AND WONDERS.

The seismic liberation of spiritual force is attended not merely with a great ethical transformation of Welsh society. It emerges in other and widely different regions. Unlettered workmen whose only speech hitherto has been a broken and vulgar dialect have broken out, under the influence of these meetings, into rhythmic eloquence of the purest Welsh. And children of Welsh parents who have never spoken a word of Welsh from infancy have, under the pressure of the common life, poured forth their hearts in prayer clothed in the noblest language of the Principality. There are strange lights in the heavens said to attend mystical souls on their errands of evangelism. It is evident that the religious faculty of the people, long hemmed in and dammed up in conventional channels has at last burst all these bounds and is inundating the nation with the fertilizing flood, as of a spiritual Nile.

From Wales, by Welsh channels the rest of the country is being irrigated. Within a month I was in one of the largest manufacturing towns in England, in a fashionable wateringplace, and in one of our old Universities; and in these environments, though so very different, I found signs of the same coming awakening. In the manufacturing valleys of Lancashire I heard of workmen who had never been at a place of worship since their childhood coming back in numbers, not drawn by any excitement or missions, but prompted chiefly, strange to say, by the Rationalistic writings of Blatchford, wishing to know what the old religion had to say for itself. Stimulated by the wonderful events proceeding in Wales, there is everywhere an expectancy of great spiritual changes.

SOCIAL CONVERSION OF THE FREE CHURCHES.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable proofs of the Divine influence is afforded by the changed attitude of the Free Churches to the working classes. The Free Churches of Great Britain, though including numbers of working men and women in their ranks, have been dominated by the *bourgeoisie*. They are middle-class to the bone, and Mr. Charles Booth speaking of the few working men who become connected with places of worship in London witnesses that they become turned into middle-class Christians. The Free Churches have been ruled by the ideals of traditional Liberalism, have laboured under the *damnosa haereditas* of the Manchester school, and have been saturated with individualism. Those who have opposed this dominant tendency and proclaimed the social gospel over against rampant religious individualism were denounced and in many quarters boycotted. The virulence of middle-class prejudice spat itself forth with especial bitterness against those who advocated that the Labour movement was to be held and claimed as making for the Kingdom of God on earth. You may imagine the surprise and pleasure which these pioneers feel in finding their once vehemently assailed positions now openly adopted by the official leaders of British Nonconformity.

"THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN RELIGION."

At the Free Church Congress held this spring in Manchester the President, Dr. R. F. Horton, boldly pleaded for a closer *rapprochement* between Labour and Christianity. He insisted that we should frankly say, "The Housing question is our question, healthy conditions in workshops and factories are our concern, a living wage, reasonable hours of labour, provision of work for the unemployed, harmonious relations between landlord and tenant, between capital and labour, between master and employee, are our interest." The new spirit is specially evident in the next two sentences of his address: "These things touch us because they touch the Christ.

The Lord would concern Himself with these matters if He were incarnate now." This significant utterance was said to voice the feeling of the vast majority of the Congress. It was backed up by an even more incisive speech from a young Wesleyan minister, Rattenborough by name, who gibbeted with equal joy and justice the middle-class selfishness and exclusiveness and Pharisaism of our Free Churches.

THE CROSS A CHALLENGE TO CAPITALISM.

Only this week a similar revolutionary pronouncement was issued from the Chair of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, before a crowded audience in the City Temple, by Dr. T. P. Forsyth. His subject was "A Holy Church the Moral Guide of Society." Beginning with a theological outline of the Kingdom of God as based upon the redeeming death of the Christ, Dr. Forsyth declared "Our Lord did not come only to save souls, or to gather devout groups, or even to found churches; but so to save souls and found churches as to make Christian nations, and thus change society to the Kingdom of God." As a practical application of this thesis he declared that the Cross means a challenge to capitalism as it had meant a challenge to feudalism. Recognizing the historic justification of capitalism as a transitional stage in the development of human society, he pointed out how it was the duty of the Church to work for the re-organization of society on a basis, not of capitalism or of egoism, but on the ethic of the Cross. The coming conflict was not so much between capital and labour as between capitalism and society, capitalism and the public. "The whole social system is involved in the crisis. It is the passage to another social system that is the immediate problem."

THE CHURCH CALLED TO RE-ORGANIZE SOCIETY.

The task before the Church is really one for the revision of society and its existing organization. The Church "must revise the sources of her ethics, re-read the Cross in its own growing

light, re-interrogate the genius of the Gospel, and *by it* reconstruct historically the teaching of Christ. But it also means more. It means that her ethic shall be an expression of her collective Christian character as produced by the Gospel. It means still farther that she shall discern the time, and face social facts with due knowledge. She must go into the economic situation fully, and know it as well as the old prophets knew theirs, and better than the apostles. She must examine with real insight a vast field of social conditions. She must put fresh brain and conscience, time and money, into the task. She must abandon denunciation till she is in a position to offer the perplexed conscience some positive and practical guidance."

Dr. Forsyth went on to say:

"It seems to me that we are near the end of what is morally possible for our magnificent philanthropy to do at the present stage of society, and that, without any slackening of Christian kindness, the situation demands a more searching inquiry as to Christian justice. Philanthropy can but deal with symptoms and effects; and we ought to get at causes."

This address may be welcomed as the first comprehensive survey from the Chair of the Union of "the social gospel," as Dr. Forsyth did not hesitate to describe it, in its religious and theological basis and in its practical realization. Without mentioning the words, it was an urgent and sustained plea for the development of a living system of Christian Sociology and in especial of Christian Economics. It was a plea, but it was not an outline of the system required.

THE STRUCTURAL IDEA OF THE NEW RENOVATION.

The fact is, one great and pressing need of the hour is an explicit and systematic grouping of the religious and ethical forces which it has generated and is generating around the central architectonic principle of the gospel, the Kingdom of God. The religious movement in Wales expresses itself in the phrases and ideas of the traditional

evangelism—but with a notable difference. The old-time elements that are repellent to the modern conscience, what Charles Kingsley called the gospel of damnation, are almost wholly absent. The spirit of the new age reveals itself in selecting from traditional material only the phases and principles that are appropriate to itself. The same may be said of most of the evangelism carried on among the Free Churches of England and Scotland. As by an unconscious instinct, even popular Christianity is feeling after those truths and duties which, grouped and organized, express the Kingdom of God. To any observer of insight, it is obvious that the great evangelic conception of the Kingdom of God is to be to the spiritual Renovation now beginning what the doctrine of Justification by Faith was to the Lutheran Reformation, and what the doctrine of Divine Sovereignty was to the State-emancipating and State-

constructing activity of Calvinism. Until the new life consciously clusters around the great theological idea it is apt to be a body without bones. It clamours for its vertebral column. We seem sorely to need a man—or a woman—who shall be the Luther or the Calvin of the new era. There is a strange convergence of demand for the fullbodied exposition of the central theme of the Gospel. It comes from the swollen plutocracy of the Trusts, from the slums of our great cities, from the squalid ranks of the unemployed, from our depleted rural districts, from our nascent municipal and international life, as well as from the passionate supplications of multitudinous revivals. Happy are we to know that "It is the good pleasure of your Father to give you the Kingdom."

Browning Settlement, Walworth, London.

Edward Tyler Keyes

"A Workman that Needeth Not to be Ashamed"

By John Palmer Gavitt

If the name of Edward Tyler Keyes conveys no significance to the minds of the readers of THE COMMONS, it is not strange—indeed, it is a peculiar tribute to the success with which he merged his personality in the work to which he devoted his all. Yet no man in this country stood more truly, more bravely or more effectively for the essential things for which THE COMMONS has from the outset stood. It is more than fitting that its columns should now pay tribute to his memory, for in the years to come he will be recognized as a leader among those who wrought for the establishment of real brotherhood in human relationships.

A little while ago it was my privilege to pay a sorrowing tribute in these columns to the memory of Sam Jones of Toledo. It is with no less loyal love that I do the like for that of Keyes,

and it is not too much to say that, so far as man may assess the worth and work of his fellow-man, the brotherhood-movement has sustained in the death of Edward Keyes a loss not less searching than in that of Jones himself. Both were business men, awakened from the torpor of business life and the sordidness of business ambition by the vision of the Kingdom of God on Earth. Both received the message of economic revolt from almost the same prophetic voices. Both outstripped, so far as concerns practical application of the message, those who brought it to them. But while Jones became a prominent public figure, known from one end of the country to the other, Keyes kept in the background, shunning personal publicity in every form, and steadfastly refusing any measure of public credit for the work in which he was

more than any other the constructive genius and inspiring personality.

The story of his work strikes me as one of the most interesting and suggestive in the movement of which he was a part. It was my fortune to know it almost from the beginning, and I rejoice in the memory of many hours spent with him in conference over details and in counsel upon the foundation-parts of what has since become a very great enterprise.

Many years ago—I cannot give the date—Keyes established a weekly newspaper, called *Mixed Stocks*, designed to be, as it did indeed become, an organ of exchange and advertising for and among general country stores especially in the towns of the middle west. It was successful financially, I believe, from the outset. Not long after its establishment, Keyes fell under the preaching of some of the prophets of the social movement, and it took possession of his soul. He was a deeply religious man, to whom his faith was not merely a convenience or a custom or a means to respectability. Prayer was to him a living thing, as real as breakfast, or as the train which brought him to his business in the mornings. His Bible lay upon his desk in the office, and the vocabulary of the Hebrew prophets was his vernacular. He was one of the few men whom I have known to whom the Christian faith seemed to be real, who was not only willing but eager to test his life among men by the preposterous standard of the Golden Rule.

He sought to translate the phraseology of the Scripture into the speech of the day, and it was of this effort that his favorite phrase, "Right-Relationship" was born. He would suffer no other synonym for "Righteousness." He was impatient of every form of cant, and the accepted phrases of conventional religion were an offense to him. He was always trying to make them vivid and modern, by substitution of the equivalent phrases of the common speech.

The genuineness of the man appeared more and more in the eagerness with

which he assimilated for his private and personal life and that of his home the conceptions of social righteousness which came to him. His daily life was an intense and insatiable search for truth in every form, whether applicable to domestic relations, personal speech, or physical welfare. And of others he demanded the same unreserving loyalty. Often and often to me, or to others in my hearing, he would apply some homely and heart-searching test from which the soul would shrink as from the blaze of a searchlight, while at the same time the tongue could find no answer worthy of utterance. I know of some whom he really drove away from halfhearted allegiance by the keenness of these tests of his. He had a way, too, of leaving a man face to face with his own soul in the blinding light of some test question, delivered with a smile peculiarly winning in its sweetness.

The Right Relationship League was born in Keyes's office in Medinah Temple, of a gathering of men whose names have place in the movement for social righteousness. We had heard the story of the brave attempt to incarnate the social gospel in the colony at Commonwealth, Georgia, from the lips of Albertson and Gibson, and some of us had been deeply stirred by the tale of faith and pluck in the face of heart-breaking difficulties, brought to us by these young apostles of the faith that moves economic mountains. The colony at Commonwealth was doomed to fail, of course, but the story of its tragedy is not for my recital now. Suffice to say that out of the message there delivered came a movement which, I believe, will one day be recognized as one of the mother-roots of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It was Graham Taylor himself who made the formal motion which brought the Right Relationship League into being. But back of the formal motion, and of the meeting itself, was the initiative and the personality of Keyes as of no other.

The whole might of the man, the resources of his business, and all the

wealth of influence and personnel at his command were enlisted in the service of the League from that hour. The skill and ingenuity which had won him business success he brought to bear upon its work and spread. Space is not at hand for the story of its growth, but it is not too much to say that its influence has reached every state in the union.

Out of the Right Relationship League and the gospel which it spread has come the phenomenal work of the Co-operating Merchants' Co. It was after I had left Chicago that the Company was built, and I may not attempt to tell its story; but this I know—that all over the Middle West, under the guidance of the Co-operating Merchants' Co., Co-operative stores are taking the place of the privately-owned country stores to which "Mixed Stock" first made appeal; that fraternity in business, with economic success thrown in, is a reality in those places; that the people are in the business of distribution for themselves, and drawing the profit as well; that "one share, one vote, no proxies" is the slogan to which the movement goes on; that real Right Relationship has found body and legs and voice for progress and for preaching; that the organization of distribution for the benefit of all is beating the greedy trust movement at its own game.

I had news the other day that dear Keyes was dead; that he had passed out of the trial and perplexity of the search for truth and the toil of building an abiding-place for it, into the light where the truth is nearer anyway, even if not yet clearly seen. But his soul goes marching on, and somehow I cannot make myself feel the same kind of grief I have felt in the death of other men. The wonder about it to me is that while he never let this thing get to be a private property of Keyes, and never drew his dividend-share in the personal glory of it—you would have a hard time finding the name of Keyes printed anywhere in the literature of the company, or even of the Right Relationship League—yet the work is his, root almost and

branch. But it has been so wisely formed, and the other men in it have been so deeply bedded in every step of it, that Keyes may fall out of the line at the sound of the angel's trump, and may go elsewhere to some other work; yet the column never loses step, the march scarcely pauses for a farewell or the bugler's final "taps."

Merrill writes me from Toledo, "We miss him sadly," and there can be no mistaking the sorrow in his words, but in the next sentence he tells how the work keeps on. This is as it should be, and as Keyes wanted it to be. How many goodly works are moss-grown ruins now because their founders were not wise and brave and self-abnegating enough to build their work in men rather than in monuments to their own names! Keyes said to me one day:—

"Let's have no 'leaders' in this thing. Let's plan it so that if you and I and all of us fall out, the work shall yet keep on in the force of its own merit. Let's build it right, from the ground up. If we have 'right relationship' from the beginning, the common fellowship will keep it going. It is all very well to have carefully-selected people in the lead, people whose names will win confidence in the movement. But I would be willing to select the board of directors at random from the people who faced me in the street car coming downtown this morning. That's the kind of people to whom the good God has committed the progress of the world, and the conquest of the Kingdom."

So much faith had he in it that he was ready to turn over to the fellowship his well-built business, his home, himself and those he loved. One of the most pathetic, yet one of the greatest monuments to human faith I ever saw stood one morning on the lawn in front of his house at Rogers Park. All it said was: "For Sale."

The quarrel Keyes had with various good works was that they fell short of the uttermost of their own profession. Sometimes I thought he was over-exacting in judgment from this point of view; that he demanded from men more

than human flesh and mind would dare or bear. But, as I said at the outset, if his name means little to the readers of *THE COMMONS*, it is because he lived so truly up to his own conviction that the work and not the man should have the glory, that the commonwealth was the thing and not the individuals of it; that the private exploitation of the glory of an enterprise was no better than the like exploitation of the mere property of it.

Well, no man may say in what light, now, Keyes sees the truth of these things; whether he knows that he was

right, or whether in some other clime of the soul he waits for the fruit-bearing from the harvest he dared to plant. But this I know—that if I were to search the long roll of the world's Honest Men, who dared to do what others only talked of doing, who fearlessly staked all upon the truth as the truth was shown, who staked in the cause of Right Relationship the fruits of arduous hours in the market-place, holding nothing back—in all soberness and deliberation I should place the name of Edward Tyler Keyes in a foremost place among them all.

Albany, May 19, 1905.

Organized Labor and the Life Term Judiciary

By Andrew Alexander Bruce

Dean of the College of Law of the University of North Dakota

Much as we may deplore the fact, there can be no question that there is in the rank and file of the community an ever present willingness to sneer at the courts and at the lawyer and an all too constant repetition of the protest, "that may be the law, but it is neither sense nor justice." Especially is this true in the ranks of organized labor. There the judge, and particularly the federal judge, is generally looked upon as one who though not necessarily dishonest or corrupt, is usually narrow in his sympathies and prejudiced in his decisions and dealings as between capital and labor, the employer and the employe.

THE CHARGE OF PREJUDICE.

Organized labor does not perhaps always impute corruption, but it constantly argues prejudice. It constantly asserts that in the courts of law the laboringman and the union have no standing; that no matter what the workingman may do, the courts will decide against him; no matter what statutes may be passed in his favor, the courts will declare them invalid. It frequent-

ly declares that the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which was adopted for the purpose of guaranteeing freedom to the negro, has been so construed by the courts as to enslave free labor; that the anti-pooling and anti-trust measures, which were passed to control capital, have been so construed as to control men. Salutory also and necessary as the injunctions which were issued and the proceedings for contempt which were had during the so-called Debs strike and which have followed in such great numbers since that time may have appeared to the general public, their justice has never been conceded by the laboring classes nor the jurisdiction and right of interference of the judiciary in the premises. And this lack of confidence in the judiciary is not confined to the laboringman. Even among the trading and professional classes, there is everywhere to be found the conviction that our lawyers and our judges are behind the age; that they fail to recognize the basic needs of a growing civilization; that they are shrouded in formalism; that the letter of the law killeth and

that it is the bench and the bar who are responsible for this letter.

CAPITAL FAVORED.

The unhealthy idea is also quite generally prevalent, that vast accumulations of capital are unduly favored by the courts. When the author of a recent series of articles included in a list of precepts supposed by him to guide the conduct of the Standard Oil Company and of its employes, one to, "Never forget that our legal department is paid by the year, and our land is full of courts and judges," he voiced a sentiment which unfortunately is only too prevalent. It is in fact more than a coincidence that almost contemporaneously with the publication of the first of the articles referred to, Mr. Bryan began his agitation for an elective federal judiciary and the labor unions of Chicago entered the political arena for the avowed purpose of removing from the bench those judges whose decisions and actions had appeared inimical to their interest.

ILLEGAL REDRESS.

Whenever a legal remedy has not been afforded, the lack of confidence in the law and in its administration, wherever found among Anglo-Saxon peoples, has resulted in conspiracies, in bloodshed, in machine breaking, in arson, in Wat Tyler rebellions. Where, however, legal methods of redress have been obtainable—that is to say, wherever a semblance of a popular suffrage or of a popular control has been afforded—they have resulted in strikes and in more or less turbulent agitation. All this has been in the main within the bounds of the law and has involved political agitation and activity rather than muscular revolution. Especially has this been the case in America.

Here, as perhaps nowhere else, has the idea of popular sovereignty taken root. Here, more persistently than anywhere else, has the potency of the ballot been suggested. The laboring man and the discontented of all classes have, in America, for a long time been everywhere taught the doctrine that in a democracy every wrong

can be righted at the polls and that, where this remedy exists, there is no excuse for anarchy, no justification for a resort to violence. There can be no doubt of the fact that since the time of Chief Justice Marshall we have, more than any other nation, been governed in the last resort by our courts and not by our legislatures, and that in America the struggle between the judicial and the legislative departments of government, which has so long been carried on among the Anglo-Saxon peoples, has reached its most extreme point and has resulted in a judicial domination. But it is still true that the ultimate sovereignty rests in the people, and it is the general belief in this fact that in America makes a government by the judiciary a possibility. Among the rank and file of the people, however, the belief is general that the powers conceded to the judiciary are already great enough and there unquestionably exists a deep rooted determination that no more shall be conceded, that they shall go no further. It is indeed more than probable that to further extend the judicial control would result in a class revolt.

CONTROL OF SMALL EMPLOYERS.

Like so many of its kind, the doctrine that for every evil there is a remedy at the polls, for a long time meant nothing so far as what is known as the labor movement was concerned. It could be safely urged even by those who were most antagonistic to the interest of the American workingman. The reason lay in the fact, that, until quite recently, the great conservative farmer class has everywhere controlled our elections. These small employers of labor, whose own interests have lain in small wages and in long hours of toil, and whose habit it has always been to exaggerate the purchasing value of the wages paid in cities, have never as a class looked with favor on the demands of the city laboring man or of the wage earner generally. With the growth of the American city, however, a change has come.

LABOR'S LEGISLATIVE INFLUENCE.

The Chicago delegation in the state of Illinois, and the city delegations in the state of New York have for a long time possessed a controlling influence in the legislatures of their respective states, and the members of these delegations have found it necessary to consider the wishes of the labor vote in their several districts, if they cared to retain their seats at all. So, too, vast bodies of at least partially organized workingmen have begun to centre in our mining districts and on our railroads, all of whom have the suffrage and whose votes are, within limited areas at any rate, more or less controlling. The appeal to the ballot can therefore now be made, and it is made.

LABOR STATUTES ENACTED.

Its first manifestation was the enactment by a number of the state legislatures of statutes which limited the hours of labor in factories and in mines, forbade the payment of wages in commodities or in orders upon company stores or "truck shops," regulated the method of weighing and screening coal, where the wages paid were dependent upon the amount of coal mined, and which forbade the refusing of work to men because of their membership in labor unions or their discharge for the same reason. These statutes, in short, sought to determine by legislative enactment and in favor of labor the main questions in controversy between organized capital and organized labor. With but few exceptions, however, these statutes met with judicial disapproval and were declared invalid, some on account of their basic unreasonableness, some on account of a latent individualism in the courts which seemed ever fearful that legislative interference would stagnate industry and which considered the protection of the business interests the paramount duty of the hour. So strong a position was, indeed, taken upon the subject in a number of the states, especially in Illinois and in Colorado, that it is now taken as an axiom by organized labor

in the country generally, that whatever law is advocated by it, that law will be declared to be unconstitutional and refused enforcement by the judiciary.

GOVERNMENT BY JUDICIARY.

Organized labor has not however on this account ceased its efforts, and the result of the decisions has merely been to prolong the class struggle and to force the attack along different lines. At first, there was a return to former methods and an attempt to secure by strikes, boycotts and by threatening demonstrations the relief which the legislatures were precluded by the courts from affording. The McCormick strike, which preceded the Haymarket riot, was pre-eminently an eight hour labor day demonstration, and the more recent strikes in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania and in the Leiter mines at Zeigler, Illinois, have also been attempts to secure by strikes and by an indirect exhibition of force, privileges which at one time it was fondly believed the legislatures could and would concede. Here, however, the opposition of the courts was again encountered and the appeal to the injunction proved as effectual for the employer as had formerly been the appeal to the constitution. As a result, the pendulum is now slowly but naturally turning once more in the direction of the ballot and the "unfair judge" has become the object of electoral attack. Slowly, indeed, but thoroughly has organized labor come to realize that we, as a nation, are governed by our judiciary and not by our legislatures, and that it is the judge in America who dictates our social and industrial policies. Its efforts therefore are coming to be more and more directed towards obtaining a judiciary which shall be in touch with popular movements and responsive to their demands.

THE DEMAND FOR THE LIFE-TERM JUDICIARY.

So far the writer of this article has attempted to set forth the claims and the attitude of one side in this great

industrial and governmental controversy. The answer of the other party now remains to be considered, and that answer is not a mere negation but a taking up of the gauntlet and an affirmative challenge. It has assumed the form of an imperative demand for a life-term judiciary, state and national, removable only for misbehavior in office. It was voiced as clearly by Mr. Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, as by any other speaker or writer. In a recent address he said:

"There are to-day ten thousand millions of dollars invested in railroad property, whose owners in this country number less than two million persons. Can it be that whether this immense sum shall earn a dollar, or bring the slightest recompense to those who have invested perhaps their all in that business, and are thus aiding in the development of the country, depends wholly upon the whim and greed of that great majority of sixty millions who do not own a dollar? I say that so long as constitutional guaranties lift on American soil their buttresses and bulwarks against wrong, and so long as the American judiciary breathes the free air of courage, it cannot. What then ought to be done? My reply is strengthen the judiciary. How? Permanent tenure of office accomplishes this Judges are but human. If one must soon go before the people for re-election, how loath to rule squarely against public sentiment.

"There is no need of imputing conscious dishonesty, but the inevitable shrinking from antagonizing popular feeling, or the wishes or interests of some prominent leader or leaders tends to delay or mollify the due decision, while the judge who knows nothing can disturb his position, does not hesitate promptly and clearly 'to lay judgment to the line, and righteousness to the plummet.' 'Let the jury decide is the motto of one tribunal'; 'the court must decide,' is the rule of the other. Cases at law and a jury are favored in one, equity and its single-

ness of responsibility is the delight of the other. ... To stay the wave of popular feeling, to restrain the greedy hand of the many from filching from the few that which they have honestly acquired, and to protect in every man's possession and enjoyment, be he rich or poor, that which he hath, demands a tribunal as strong as is consistent with the freedom of human action, and as free from all influences and suggestions, other than is compassed in the thought of justice, as can be created out of the infirmities of human nature.

"The black flag of anarchism flaunting destruction to property, and therefore relapse of society to barbarism; the red flag of socialism inviting a redistribution of property, which in order to secure the vaunted equality must be repeated again and again, at constantly decreasing intervals, and that colorless piece of baby cloth which suggests that the state take all property and direct all the work and life of individuals, as if they were little children, may seem to fill the air with flutter. But as against these schemes or any other plot or vagary of fiend, fool or fanatic, the eager and earnest cry and protest of the Anglo-Saxon is for individual freedom and absolute protection of all his rights of person and property. And to help strengthen that good time we shall see in every state an independent judiciary, made as independent of all outside influences as possible, and to that end given a permanent tenure of office and an unchangeable salary."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE MASSES.

But to this idea of a life-term and of a permanent judiciary organized labor and the more radical branch of the Democratic party present a solid opposition. The members of these bodies, and with them, not a few of the thoughtful and conscientious men of the other classes and parties, are as fearful of the *social* influences which may work upon the life-term judge, as Mr. Justice Brewer is of the tendency of him who is elected for but a short term and is desirous of a re-election to subordinate justice and the rights of

the few to the desires of the many. They argue that the judge, even though not so at first, soon becomes far removed from the common people; that he comes to live in an exclusive residence district; that his wife and children move in an exclusive society; that he has generally been a corporation lawyer before his elevation to the bench, especially if in the first place he has been appointed and not elected; that he knows but little of and consequently cares but little for the upward struggle of the great masses of men; that the judge as well as the legislator should understand, sympathize with and be responsive to the great social movements and ideals of the day.

OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

The arbiters in this struggle, however, must ultimately be the middle classes, and these are swayed by contrary emotions. They have no general sympathy for organized labor, nor for its grievances. The idea of a permanent judiciary appeals to them. They, however, are constantly thinking of the monopoly and of the trust, and the social power of the trust magnate over the judge is as much feared by them, as the social power of the employing classes is by the employee. So too on them is lost much of the argument adduced in favor of a permanent judiciary, as it is the practising lawyer alone who fully realizes the inconveniences and losses and diminution of public confidence which arise from a changing and poorly trained judiciary. The public, indeed, knows nothing of the daily irritation, the daily friction, the needless delays, the costs of appeals and

reversals and the too frequent ultimate miscarriage of justice, which the incompetent judge occasions. Its attention is usually only attracted to cases of a criminal nature or to those of a political import.

Unfortunately English precedents are of but little value to us. The English judge is not an interpreter of any constitution. He merely construes and applies the statute itself. The English parliament is a legislative body and a constitutional convention in one and its mandates are final. The English courts, therefore, do not have imposed upon them the decision of great political questions or economic policies. If this were true in America, much of the objection to a life-term judiciary would be removed. As long, however, as the contrary is the case, that is to say as long as our written constitutions are the fundamental law of the land, and the interpretation of these instruments is entrusted to our judiciary, permanence in the judicial office will be vigorously assailed by a large portion of the American people. Whatever we may individually think on the subject, it is perhaps not too much to say, such are the prejudices in the popular mind, that the publication in any of our large cities or even in the rural communities of the west, of the speech of Mr. Justice Brewer, to which we have before referred, would insure the defeat of any measure which might be directed towards the fulfilment of the jurist's ideals. The result of the whole controversy will no doubt be a compromise, —higher salaries and longer terms, but no life tenure in the judicial office.

Temperance Reform and the Cafe

By Louis H. Pink

The saloon in New York City is being driven out, not by temperance reformers, not by law, but by the cafe.

Until recently the cafe has been unknown in the United States, but we now have a Sherry's, a Delmonico's, a New

Astor and a St. Regis' any of which will bear comparison with the boulevard cafes of Paris or Budapesth. The growth of the cafe habit among the wealthy is interesting but not important. It is in the most congested section

of the city, among the Russian Jews and Hungarians of the lower East Side that the cafe has a mission.

We hardly notice the common things that come into our lives day after day. It is the strange and abnormal that we are ever chasing. The handorgan is undoubtedly one of the most important of the so-called "child saving" influences in the tenement sections, yet who would think of reading a paper on "the handorgan and the children" at a council of philanthropists or sociologists? The East Side cafe, though its very existence is unknown outside the circle of its patrons where it is taken as a matter of course, is a most important force for social betterment.

These Russian and Hungarian Cafes are not unlike the English coffeehouses of two centuries ago, made famous by Addison, Swift and Dr. Johnson—both institutional, both centers for the transaction of business, for the spread of culture and learning. Like the settlements the cafes are primarily social centers, though unlike the settlements they appeal to the elderly instead of to the younger generation. It is the testimony of Dr. Blaustein, who of all East Side workers is nearest his people, that the cafe is "by far the most potent social and intellectual influence on the East Side."

There are Cafes for every element in the community—cafes for laborers, cafes for merchants, for professional men, for artists, socialists, scientists and musicians. Some are in deep basements, lighted by flickering candles and smoky lamps; some in the front of small stores whose rear portions are used as living quarters for the family and are partitioned off only by a curtain. There are cafes that are pretentious, brilliant with electric lights and frescoed walls hung with "real oil paintings." Conspicuous in many of the finer places is rare brass and crockery brought from the fatherland by the proprietor and precious as were the Penates of the Romans.

Waiters wear full dress, even in the morning, and are always courteous.

Breakfast costs only ten cents and consists of coffee and rolls with sweet butter, all neatly served on a tray. The usual price for dinner is a quarter, though it varies from ten or twelve cents, for push-cart men and sweatshop hands, to a dollar and a half for the curious from "uptown" who wish to know from experience how the poor man lives.

Usually the ladies' dining room is set apart. The linen is scrupulously white and the tables are heaped with crockery, towers of rye bread, pickles, red beets, sauerkraut and prunes. Besides soup,—goulash, saftbraten, rheintbraten and stuffed fish are always on the bill-of-fare. For dessert there is noodle pudding, eiergerstet or apfelstrudel, and coffee—"white" or "black."

The cafe proper is studded with rows of marble topped tables. There is a long counter presided over by the wife of the proprietor and tended by two buxom, smiling, peasant girls, where food is made ready. Here the coffee machine bubbles contentedly from early morning till early morning. At another counter, entirely set apart and enclosed, drinks when called for are prepared and handed to the waiters.

There is a rack for newspapers and besides the *Budapest Hirlap*, the *Journal Neues Pester* and the *Berlin Tageblatt* there are on file many Jewish, German and Hungarian publications issued in this country. The walls are strewn with placards announcing the masquerades and dances held by the social clubs of the neighborhood.

While there are cafes in the Italian quarter, and while the Greeks, huddled close to the old bridge and strung out along Washington Street, find their "kapheneia" indispensable, it is only with the Russian and Hungarian immigrants that the cafe has become an institution. The Russian cafes are given up to intellectual pursuits—to discussions on philosophy, economies, religion and the industrial turmoils. The Hungarian cafes tend to enjoyment, to conviviality and are free from restraint. Joyous goodfellowship prevails, and the

stirring music played by Gipsy orchestras would make the most serious-minded, frivolous and light hearted. With the Magyar, social intercourse is a passion and even the morning's coffee must be sipped over a game of cards or chess to be truly appreciated.

Excessive drinking at the cafe is such a rarity that one might almost say it does not exist. The cafe on the East Side as in Paris is an adjunct to the home. It is usual to spend an afternoon over correspondence and business, or an entire evening listening to the music, reading, talking with friends, playing cards or chess, and to order coffee and rolls, beer or wine, but once. The Rabbi may be seen preparing his sermon, the editor getting to-morrow's "leader" into shape, the actor studying his lines. How different this from the corner saloon where the unwritten law is "drink or get out" and from the Bowery Music Hall where the waiter whisks the half emptied glasses away and prances up and down shouting "what'll you 'ave!" and "who wants the handsome waiter!" The treating habit, with us so productive of intemperance, is unknown. There is no bar. The atrocious rear entrance which encourages drunkenness among mothers and children and wreaks untold harm to home life in the tenements, is foreign to the very idea of the cafe.

During the day the cafe is not unlike the ordinary restaurant except that no one is in a hurry. It is after midnight, when only the cafes and wiener wurst stores are still light, when the streets are deserted by all but the "gang" and the prying cats and dogs, that the cafe is at its best. In one, each man is wildly jesticulating, trying to drown his neighbor's voice; in another two revered socialistic champions have clashed in bitter argument while the rest listen spell-bound, nodding approval or disapproval, breaking out into a general hubbub now and then; here conviviality rules, each table is suffi-

ent to itself and the wreaths of cigar smoke mingling flatten peacefully against the ceiling.

The drink evil is ever before us. Consequently we often fail to realize its magnitude. President Roosevelt rightly emphasizes the importance of wholesome family life and its effect upon the national structure. The curse of drunkenness cannot be measured by statistics, cannot even be estimated, only guessed at. But we do know that it is the great disintegrator, the great destroyer of the family. Reformers have striven long and earnestly but have accomplished little. It is now generally recognized that in large cities, at least, strict legislative restriction is more apt to aggravate than to cure. We forget that drunkenness is not an isolated disease but the direct product of social conditions and that it cannot be cured apart from those conditions.

The success of the Gothenburg System in Norway and Sweden and of the Public House Trust in Great Britain points to the substitute for the saloon as the ultimate remedy. In America just as long as the saloon continues the only social center the workingman can call his own its position is invincible. But offer the laborer something higher than the saloon, something more wholesome, and the crowded East Side Cafes speak eloquently that he will not be slow to avail himself of it.

The Subway Tavern over which there has been so much controversy during the past year is a step in the right direction, but only a step. The East Side cafe approaches far more nearly the model "workingman's club." Moreover the cafe has not been thrust upon the plain people by reformers. It has sprung from the people, without noise, without passing comment. All needs to bring the cafe into prominence as the long sought substitute for the saloon is public appreciation and encouragement.

College Settlement Association

Katherine Coman, Editor

The Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the electoral board of the College Settlement Association was held at the New York College Settlement, 95 Rivington Street, on Saturday, May 13, 1905. Twenty-five members of the board were in attendance and the meeting was presided over by Miss Katherine Coman, president of the Association. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Miss Katherine Coman; vice-president, Miss Vida Dutton Scudder; secretary, Miss Sarah Graham Tomkins; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Parsons; fifth member of standing committee, Miss Mabel Gair Curtis.

An amendment to Article V, Section 1, d, of the by-laws was proposed by Miss Scudder, and will be acted upon at the October meeting of the board. The amendment will increase the number of associate electors on the board from ten, the present number, to twenty. Action was also taken on the amendment proposed at the last meeting of the board to Article VI, Section 1, of the by-laws, by which amendment the work of editing the annual report of the association is placed in the hands of the fifth member of the standing committee.

After the appointment of local executive committees, the reading of the treasurer's report and other routine business, the board considered the appropriations to be made for the ensuing year. The question of reducing the annual appropriation to the New York Settlement, which has come up before the board at several previous meetings, was re-opened and carefully discussed. It was finally voted that *next* year the appropriation be reduced \$100 and so on for the succeeding two years until the appropriation shall reach \$2,300. The usual appropriations for the year were made to the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Settlements.

Appropriations were made for four joint fellowships of \$200 each, as follows: The Wellesley Alumnae and C. S. A. Joint Fellowship, the Smith Alumnae and C. S. A. Joint Fellowship, the Swarthmore Alumnae and C. S. A. Joint Fellowship and the Bryn Mawr Undergraduate and C. S. A. Joint Fellowship. It was announced that the Association of Collegiate Alumnae had withdrawn the joint fellowship for the coming year.

Appropriations were made to THE COMMONS and toward the expense of editing the new edition of the Bibliography of Settlements.

Miss Johnson, Smith Alumnae elector, presented the report of the committee which has had in hand the question of the advisability of co-operating with the Ferry Street Girls' Club in Springfield, Mass., and forming a new College Settlement in that city. The committee had not found such a step desirable and the subject was definitely closed so far as the College Settlements Association is concerned. The committee was glad to report that the Ferry Street work has during the past winter been re-organized on a settlement basis by those in Springfield interested in the work and is evidently progressing very well.

The report of the committee on the award of fellowships, Mrs. Emily James Putnam, chairman, was of especial interest to the board. As a supplement to the report, Miss More, the Wellesley alumnae and C. S. A. scholar, gave personally a brief and interesting account of her work of studying recreation and the parks and playgrounds of Chicago.

It was voted by the board that the committee in charge of the work of a fellow be empowered to convert a fellowship into a scholarship one month after the fellow's work has begun, and also that this committee be directed to appoint an expert on the ground of investigation to be in direct charge of the

work of each fellow. The question of the choice of subjects for fellowship investigation was discussed by the board and, while it was acknowledged that the choice of a subject is one of the tests for a fellow, the suggestion was made by various members of the board that a list of timely subjects for such investigation be collected and placed in the hands of the committee on award to be used at their discretion.

The afternoon session of the annual meeting was addressed by speakers in behalf of the Women's Trade Union League. Miss Dreier of Brooklyn outlined the principles underlying the

movement to organize women in trade unions; Miss Gertrude Barnum spoke of the Fall River strike and conditions resulting from it; Miss Leonora O'Reilly described the conditions now existing in the sewing trade, the weakest link in the chain of labor, and Miss Daly made an appeal for the cause of women laborers from the standpoint of a factory worker. Miss Harriette Keyser of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor was present and spoke briefly on trade unions.

SARAH GRAHAM TOMKINS,
Secretary.

Notes and Articles of Social and Industrial Interest.

Against Boycott

In enjoining the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council from boycotting a firm of jobbers of "unfair" hats, a California judge has clearly drawn the distinction between union men combining to protect themselves and conspiring to injure another. The judge rules that:

"All employes have a right to quit their employment, but no right to combine to quit in order thereby to compel their employer to withdraw from a mutually profitable relation with a third person for the purpose of injuring the third person when the relation thus sought to be broken had no effect whatever upon the character or the reward of their services."

Rural Deliveries

With new routes to the number of six hundred a week, the demand for rural free delivery goes on so that in the early part of June there were over forty-five hundred petitions pending. The service now reaches about one third of the rural population of the country at a cost of over \$20,000,000

a year. When it goes to every farm, it will cost about \$60,000,000, unless a business reorganization, possibly permitting the handling of express matter regardless of origin or destination, should be brought about to make both ends meet.

Labor Laws at Panama

Collier's summarizes very concisely the incongruities and anomalies brought out in the filed opinion of Attorney General Moody affecting labor in the Panama Canal zone. "Mr Moody holds that the contract labor law does not apply to the canal zone, and therefore the Isthmian Commission and its contractors will be at liberty to contract for laborers to any extent. The eight-hour law, however, does apply, so far as laborers and mechanics are concerned. This ruling, according to Chief Engineer Wallace, means an increase of millions in the cost of building the canal. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution is also applicable, and that will involve very careful scrutiny of labor contracts, and the practices under them, to avoid anything like involuntary servitude. Although the Panama Railroad and its steamer

line are the absolute property of the Government, Mr. Moody thinks that their men are not covered by the eight-hour law, since they are employed by the corporation and not by the United States. Thus the legal fiction of a company owned entirely by the United States becomes a solid industrial fact."

A Gift from Employees to Employer

Although the personal relation between employer and employes is practically eliminated under our modern industrialism, there still remains a chance for showing a spirit of friendship between a large business concern and its many employes. Even if the personal contact is to a great extent impossible, an employer has many opportunities to manifest real concern for his men, and the men are not at all shut out from participation in a reciprocal feeling of good will. Such an instance of mutual regard was happily witnessed at Elgin when on Memorial Day the employes of the Elgin Watch Company presented to the company a fine large American flag which now floats over the administration building.

The occasion was made both festive and impressive. A parade marched about town with the new flag and drew the populace to the scene of the presentation. An old employe had been selected to voice the sentiments of his fellows in presenting the token of loyalty to the company. He dwelt upon the excellent buildings which provided carefully for the safety and health of the 3,000 employes, upon the fund which the company sets aside each year for the relief of those distressed and pledged the good will, spirit of co-operation, and hopes for the success of the management from every employe.

President Hulburt of the company accepted the gift with a brief speech that showed deep appreciation of the sentiment exhibited by the employes. He spoke of the things that were common to all present—how they were members of the same family of "Father Time,"

how the flag symbolized the common nation to which they belonged and how in all of the activities of life each was dependent on the other for help and co-operation.

We are glad for the Elgin Watch Company and all its employes that the flag which symbolizes their common allegiance to a common country should also, through the manner of its presentation, stand for the spirit of brotherliness between men representing the interests both of employer and employe.

Toward State Insurance

The "Equitable" scandals, *per se*, have been head-lined in the newspapers too often to need much comment. The Frick report, which was followed by the transfer of the controlling stock interest from Mr. Hyde to Mr. Ryan, failed to restore any great amount of public confidence to the assurance society in spite of the high standing of the directors named by Mr. Ryan. Especially was this the case when Mr. Hendricks, New York state superintendent of insurance, made his report disclosing conditions for which even the Frick exposures had scarcely prepared us. As THE COMMONS goes to press, we understand from the daily paper that, not content with heaping unearned salaries and bonuses upon its active friends, the old management of the "Equitable" had a sort of complimentary salary list for resigned and deceased members of the company.

"Complete mutualization with the elimination of the stock, to be paid for at a price only commensurate with its dividends," is the chief requisite in Mr. Hendricks' view. Yet it is astonishing if from the tumult of recriminations and exposures there does not emerge a strong and persistent popular demand for Government insurance.

Mr. Lawson, and others with a less vivid but more accurate style, are showing us the Money Power—what it is and how it acts. An expert tells us that ninety-two banking houses, life insurance companies, rail-roads and other large enterprises representing more than one-fifth of the country's wealth, are managed by one thousand men, about half of the directorships being in the hands of two hundred and fifty-seven individuals, and more than a quarter in the hands of seventy-two.

We are learning and are going to learn still more of the methods of that one thousand and that seventy-two. Meanwhile we know that, with the extinction of small business through trust competition, the hundreds of thousands once independent business men are become salary earners and their legacies to their wives and children are taking, for a very great part, the form of insurance policies. The chief property of hundreds of thousands of homes has taken that form of the insurance certificate; and great as are the legitimate interests in the growing agitation for public ownership or control of transportation systems, lighting plants and such utilities, these interests are small in direct importance compared to the necessity for honest insurance.

The Independent in comparing the prices and benefits for insurance in our privately controlled companies with similar Government insurance in New Zealand, makes it appear that an American paying \$200 a year for twenty years for a \$5,000 life policy, ought to be getting for that premium a policy, from \$10,000 to \$15,000. And while *The Independent* comments that it has not yet been shown that Government officials are in themselves more worthy to be trusted than private business men are, still the essential superiority of governmental over private financial transactions lies in the necessary publicity of governmental procedure. Were the enormous loanable funds now held by private life insurance companies to be under government control a degree of publicity would be introduced into all financial operations that would be revolutionizing.

Low Fares under Municipal Ownership

As American municipalities, following the lead of Chicago, one after another increase the agitation for municipal ownership of street railroads and point to England and Scotland for conspicuous examples of successful municipal operation, the discouraging statement is heard that cheap rates on British municipal tramways are deceptive, as low rates for short distances are overbalanced by high charges for long rides. But taking Leeds, as fairly typical, the report of United States Consul Hamm shows us a very different and instructive situation.

Consul Hamm's report shows that the Leeds tramways carried 64,223,666 passengers last year. Of these 4,781,417 traveled on one-cent fares; 50,778,052 paid two cents each; 1,424,136 paid three cents; 6,150,880 four cents and 1,089,181 six cents. The great bulk

of the entire business, therefore, was done at a two-cent rate, and the product of charges above four cents was a negligible quantity. The receipts from the different rates footed up in this way:

One-cent	\$ 47,814.17
Two-cent	1,015,561.04
Three-cent	42,724.08
Four-cent	246,035.20
Six-cent	65,350.86

Total \$1,417,485.35

A flat fare of 2½ cents for all distances would have yielded, \$1,605,591.60, if the number of passengers remained the same, or \$188,106.25 more than was actually received.

A Police Force Trained in "First Aid to the Injured"

Many of those who knew Toledo's "Golden Rule" Mayor, Samuel M. Jones, will remember how he sought to make of Toledo's police force a power not only for the prevention of crime, but devoted earnestly to helping the community in positive ways, assisting the people in efforts to make their neighborhood a safer and better one to live in, cleaner, more sanitary, more neighborly and mutually helpful. The mayor had a high ideal of the police officer's relation to the rest of the people and during his administration succeeded in imbuing the force with much of his spirit. A recent consular report gives an interesting account of how the city of Birmingham, England, trains its police officers to render more than perfunctory service in cases of accident. We look for the day when our cities shall not only require their policemen, but give them the privilege—in which we believe they would find no small measure of satisfaction, to make themselves more useful to the people in ways that are at once humanitarian and conducive to general welfare.

In Birmingham, not only have 530 policemen of various ranks within two years been awarded certificates for efficiency in first aid to the injured, but out of the local police strength of 860 there are 818 policemen who have passed the first-aid classes. The lord mayor says that first aid has been given by policemen in over 2,000 cases since 1902, adding that on several occasions the policemen were thus instrumental in saving life.

It seems that formerly attendance at the

ambulance classes was a voluntary matter, but all the policemen are now compelled to attend them and receive instruction. All police recruits are trained for the first examination in ambulance work. Afterwards they must prepare for the second and third certificates of proficiency, and must attend each year what is termed a revision class, to keep themselves up to date and acquainted with the developments in ambulance work. The *Birmingham Post* remarked that the effect of this excellent system is that the senior members of the police force, who gained their certificates at some comparatively remote period, are not allowed to get rusty. The annual revision of their knowledge compels them to keep abreast of modern methods, and as every member now joining the force must follow the same line, citizens have the comfort of knowing that ere long every policeman in the city will be capable of rendering efficient first aid in time of need. The value of such a state of things was emphasized by the lord mayor, and, indeed, it is obviously a matter upon which the public may congratulate itself. It is no small advantage that in a populous center, where accidents are, unfortunately, of daily occurrence, there should be close upon a thousand stalwart and energetic men to whom a request for such assistance may confidently be made.

The police of Birmingham have already earned and received the thanks of the community for their exertions in various departments of social and philanthropic work, and the new departure so wisely inaugurated can not but enhance the esteem in which they are publicly held.

Co-operative Stores in Germany

The system of co-operative stores ("Konsum Vereine"), through which the laboring classes especially have affected so great a saving in the past, is being more and more bitterly assailed by the shopkeepers, who are even seeking Government aid in endeavoring to arrest the further spread of an institution by means of which their trade is being rapidly undermined. It is insisted, on their part, that all Government employees should be restrained from joining or forming such associations, and a countermovement be thus inaugurated. Those interested in the scheme, however, not being deterred, have taken steps to strengthen their solidarity of interest, and now propose to pass from the plan of buying their supplies from the manufacturer direct to the still bolder scheme of be-

coming the manufacturers of needed supplies themselves. According to latest statistics, these associations in Germany now embrace 628 separate organizations, with a total membership of 480,000 and an annual business of \$30,000,000.—*Report of U. S. Consul Muench, Plauen, Germany.*

On Municipal Ownership and Corporations

The *Wall Street Journal* has a habit of saying things to a point:

"There is a feeling abroad that perhaps after all dollars and cents are not the only measure of success, and that there are some things which have not a price. There are many economic heresies abroad in the land, as there are always and always will be, but they are not the substance of the complaint. The principle of municipal ownership is prominent only because of the outrageous debauching of municipal bodies by public service corporations. The agitation for government ownership of railroads is merely a phase of the real trouble which is that the present statute-book is totally unfitted to deal with present conditions. The demand for destruction of large corporations is merely froth; the real demand is that the corporations shall only obey the law and shall keep their lobbyists from the legislatures."

The St. Louis School of Philanthropy

The school for training in philanthropic work which was started in St. Louis, at the instigation of the Provident Association, is reaching a point in its development where a more permanent basis is being advocated. At a recent meeting of the school a committee of six members was appointed which nominated a board of eighteen directors to have full control of all matters pertaining to the interests and advancement of the school. The organization will be known as the St. Louis School of Philanthropy, and will hold an annual session in the spring of each year, of not less than four weeks. The report is representative of the principal philanthropic organizations in St. Louis. Among the members of the board are Prof. C. M. Woodward, whose reputation as an exponent of manual training work in public schools is a national one; N. O. Nelson; Rabbi Samuel Sale; Dean Carroll M. Davis and others.—*Charities.*

The New Bibliography of Settlements*

To the editor, Mrs. Caroline Williamson Montgomery, and to the College Settlement Association whose auspices have made its publication possible, the settlement movement and everyone connected with it owe a very considerable debt of gratitude for the new edition of the Bibliography of Settlements, just issued. Every one of the hundred and fifty pages contains information and suggestion of inestimable value to the settlement worker. And each page indicates as well the very great amount of painstaking editorial work necessary to bring within so small a compass the references to or quotations from the vast store of material upon which tribute was levied.

With a broad and catholic inclusiveness, the Bibliography covers the whole field wherein settlement methods are now being put to so wide a service. Their rapid adoption by churches, missions and training schools of various kinds bears testimony, as the editor says, to the great indirect influence the settlements themselves are having over these other agencies. The question of what constitutes a settlement is not raised by Mrs. Montgomery. Her aim is to "give clearly the necessary information that each reader may judge for himself." She expresses the hope, however, a hope felt by many within the settlement movement, that some of the institutions so anxious to call themselves settlements will be willing to adhere to old terms. The name of "settlement" is becoming almost too loose a designation. Yet with a fine discrimination she urges the spirit as the essential thing. "There are settlements with no residents that have more truly the settlement spirit than many another with a number of resident workers. There are settlements with a definite propaganda which touch the life about them more closely than others that claim to hold themselves open to every desire of the neighborhood, regardless of creed, race or sex."

Despite the fact that the Bibliography embraces so wide a scope, both as to what it includes under the name of settlement and as to its world-wide survey of the movement, the amount of detail that is put at one's disposal in a concise form is remarkable. This is due to the excellent classification of the material. Each section devoted to a settlement contains first, in small type, such information as address, telephone number, date of founding, method of maintenance, number of residents, and other statistical matter. This is followed by a few paragraphs from reports or letters of head residents setting forth the character of the work,

the aims and methods, especially those that are in some degree distinctive. At the end is a list of authorized statements or magazine articles, to which are subjoined many other references to articles or books containing descriptive matter on the settlement in question, and references also to magazine articles and books written by the residents.

The information from the settlements was obtained by a systematic and careful correspondence to which the editor gave liberally of her time and attention. While the great value of the work is not appreciably impaired by the negligence of some of the settlements in failing to respond to the questions sent out, even after repeated reminders, it is to be regretted that this assistance, so small a thing to have rendered, should not have been forthcoming promptly and amply from every settlement to which the letters were addressed.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the extensive references to book and periodical literature. Their compilation must have required research of the most painstaking and exhaustive kind. In addition to the lists and references under each settlement there are general bibliographies. The books and pamphlets and the magazine articles on the settlement movement in general are listed together very completely and well indexed. At the head of the sections devoted to the settlements of one city, where there are a considerable number, there is a general bibliography of the settlement movement in that city. Perhaps one of the most valuable features for any person newly engaged in settlement activity or for those who wish to gather a working library on general social topics, is the list of books "for a settlement resident's library." These are sixty-five in number and are compiled from lists of some seventy-five experienced settlement workers. To this selection are added the names of two periodicals "of special value to settlement workers"—*Charities* and *The Commons*.

A short resumé of the settlement movement, taken from the writings of some of those most intimately connected with it almost from its inception, occupies a prominent position. In it are discussed very briefly the origin, development, aim, and recent points of view. A couple of pages are also devoted to the College Settlement Association, its list of officers, organization, fellowships and the work of the fellows, and publications.

To one who has followed the settlement movement for any length of time it is a most significant indication of widespread growth

*Price ten cents. Copies may be obtained from the editor, Mrs. Frank Hugh Montgomery, 554 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill. or from the Secretary of the College Settlement Association, Miss Sarah Graham Tomkins, 150 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or by addressing THE COMMONS.

to compare this, the fifth edition of the Bibliography, with the earlier ones. Between the first and the fourth editions, issued in the years 1893 and 1900 respectively, there was much development, but it is safe to say that the growth in the movement itself and the great increase in its now extensive literature since 1900 has been very much more rapid than in the earlier period.

The present edition therefore meets a want that has been felt most urgently by all set-

tlement workers. It cannot fail to prove an essential part of every settlement worker's equipment, a part that will find use every day in the year. For the student who desires to inform himself upon this most interesting phase of modern social tendencies, it not only brings to immediate availability the whole fund of literature of the general movement and of specific settlements, but conveys sympathetically and intelligently the essential spirit of it all.

G. R. T.

From Social Settlement Centers

Hiram House, Cleveland

Camp work is now occupying a considerable part of our attention as it is at other settlements. Our building on the camp grounds enables us to start the work early and keep it up well along in the season. It makes far greater facility in entertaining large picnic parties who come out for the day, and of course provides comfortable accommodation for the groups who spend a week or two in the spring or fall.

Through the kindness of a friend eighty-four books have been given and they are made the foundation of a camp library, so when the rainy days come, and the boys and girls have finished their tasks, they can sit around the fire and have plenty of books to read. We hope to be able to add to these books from time to time, until we have a really creditable library at camp.

Decoration Day especial arrangements were made for a gala occasion and a large-sized crowd of residents, friends and neighbors of the house. A special rate of twenty cents for the round trip was obtained and music, a camp fire and a flag raising were the attractions. The last named celebration was made possible by the generosity of Judge White, who gave a handsome flag.

Among the improvements at camp are a new rustic bridge and a new dam which will give us a good pond. We also hope to have an engine put in at the well to force the water into the house.

Chicago Commons

The eighth graduating class of the Pestalozzi-Froebel Training School at Chicago Commons auspiciously completed their course in June. The settlement auditorium was thronged with the friends of the fifteen graduates, who not only completed their studies, but their practice work among the children of the poor with credit. The thoughtful and inspiring address of Professor Heilman of the Chicago Normal School on the relation of Froebelian Education to the new democracy struck the key note of the kindergarten training at the heart of a settlement. The banquet of the Alumnae

and the graduating class presented a beautiful scene as the settlement dining hall was decorated to represent a garden within the gates of which the guests passed to their good fellowship. The after dinner speaking was full of playful wit, happy memories and high hope for the future of the school. The spontaneous tributes of respect and affection for Mrs. Bertha Hofer-Hegner and her teaching rounded out with rare and well deserved satisfaction her decade of kindergarten service at Chicago Commons.

The investment of settlement initiative and resource in civic enterprises has been happily exemplified in the transfer of the Chicago Commons playground to the Special Parks Commission of the City of Chicago. For four years the two vacant lots on the opposite corner have been rented, equipped and the play of the children directed, wholly at settlement expense. The need for this only playground in a population of over 60,000 was so clearly demonstrated by the overcrowding of its little space that the Park Commission could not resist the appeal to espouse the cause of the children of the Seventeenth Ward. It could do so this summer only upon the condition that Chicago Commons furnish the land and apparatus and the friends of the children in the ward provide \$300 to cover the support of the director. This was gladly undertaken by the residents with the heartiest co-operation of the aldermen of the ward, the principals and teachers of the schools and the parents and citizens surrounding them. The burdens thus privately borne at no little sacrifice are likely to prove to be an investment of great permanent value to the community. For the Park Commission promises to provide a municipal playground, adequate in space and equipment to the needs of the children as soon as a suitable site and funds are available.

The Union League Club of Chicago never better fulfilled the patriotic purpose of its organization than by presenting to the cosmopolitan population of the Seventeenth Ward a large American flag and a staff 70 feet high from which to float it. It has been placed just inside the ever-open gateway of Chicago Commons where on the morning of

CHARITIES and Child Labor

Busy, practical men and women find in CHARITIES such labor-saving summaries of legislative advance as this:

Child-labor Advance in 1904. It is now possible to review with some exactness the progress during 1904 in the the field of child labor and compulsory education. The advances were not inconsiderable. Statutes were enacted by Massachusetts, Kentucky, New Jersey and Vermont.

Massachusetts extended to the month of December the restriction of the hours of labor of women and children, which formerly applied only to stores during eleven months of the year. It will henceforth be illegal to employ any woman or minor under eighteen years of age longer than ten hours in one day or fifty-eight hours in one week at any time during the year in any store, as it has long been illegal in any factory.

New Jersey extended to boys under fourteen years of age the prohibition which previously applied only to girls. Neither boys nor girls can now be legally employed in manufacture in New Jersey before the fourteenth birthday. Unfortunately, the legislature repealed the statute which had for ten years, since 1892, prohibited the employment at night of children under sixteen years of age in all manufactures except glassworks, canneries and establishments for preserving perishable fruits. Children fourteen years of age may, therefore, be legally employed throughout the night in factories in New Jersey.

Kentucky extended to the entire school year, not less than five months, the term of compulsory attendance at school for children under fourteen years of age.

Vermont enacted a new law, embodying some of the best features of the laws of Illinois and Massachusetts. This is the first eastern state to adopt the Illinois restriction upon the hours of labor of children under sixteen, not more than eight hours in one day, nor more than forty-eight hours in one week nor after 7 P. M., nor before 7 A. M. The requirements of Massachusetts regarding the age and schooling certificate have been approximately followed, with the addition of the passport for verification of age. The age limit has been raised only to twelve years, but no child under fifteen may be employed while the public schools are in session.

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the Fourth of July there will be a flag raising attended by a school children's parade arranged by the settlement, and the music and speeches under the auspices of the Union League Club. The towering staff has already stirred the enthusiasm of all nationalities represented in the ward, and some of them are preparing to float the colors of their old fatherlands under the stars and stripes.

Camp Commons has pitched its tents for the eighth season in the beautiful meadow on the west bank of the Fox river, north of Elgin, Illinois. This camp ground should be purchased as the permanent site of the camp, and a plain and commodious cottage should be erected for earlier and later use than can be made of tents in this climate. The investment of a few hundreds of dollars would nowhere yield larger returns in the establishment of health, happiness and good character among the boys and girls of this crowded city center and among their tired mothers too if only the cottage could be built.

The prolonged strike in Chicago has tied up so many of the resources upon which our desperately needed summer work depends that Chicago Commons has never been more seriously embarrassed in carrying it on than this season. These facts should carry their own irresistible appeal to the friends of the settlement, out of town as well as in the city, to lend prompt and generous help in tiding over the serious emergency.

Toynbee Hall, London

During the past year 340,000 people have visited the four exhibitions held at the White-chapel Art Gallery. Of the four, the Indian Empire Exhibition attracted the largest number—130,000—and proved more popular than any other exhibition held at the Gallery, with the exception of the Shipping Exhibition of 1903. The Spring Picture Exhibition of Dutch Art, which attracted rather over 100,000 people, was, from the artistic point of view, more important than any previous one held at the Gallery, and attracted sufficient notice to lighten appreciably the task of collecting pictures for subsequent exhibitions. Two smaller exhibitions were also arranged, one of Amateur Art—mostly the work of neighboring clubs and societies—and one of Children's Work, organized by the London School Board. In presenting their report the trustees of the Gallery emphasize strongly the great possibilities that might be in store for East London if the stores of objects in public and private collections could be brought to the Gallery to tell of the peoples, trades and countries in foreign climes. In all of these East Londoners would find interest. There is also an appeal for more exhibitions of local works such as handicrafts. The gallery of circulating pictures might be greatly extended.

Since issuing their report the trustees have already arranged to realize one of their dreams. A "Country in Town" Exhibition

will open in the Art Gallery on July 10th. Mr. Greening of the "One and All" Agricultural Society, the well-known co-operator, is the moving spirit. The show aims to give an object lesson of what is possible in London if flowers and trees are properly chosen and properly cared for. But the committee have the further hope of giving impetus to the movement for Garden Cities and Garden Suburbs. Mrs. Barnett, who is again at work, after eight weeks' illness from influenza, looks to use the occasion to show how cities may extend, not into long, mean streets, but into suburbs like that proposed at Hampstead, when people of all classes may enjoy "country in town."

Whittier House, Jersey City

Throughout the year one of the most inspiring features of the household life has been the "resident's hour." A short time is set apart directly after lunch when the headworker reads from current periodical literature or from books that are instructive for settlement people. Discussion adds interest to the occasion. In this way not a few books, such as Mr. Woods' "Americans in Process" and "The Present South," by Gardner Murphy, have been read through in the course of the year.

The fraternal relations between Whittier House and other social settlements in the State led to the formation during the year of the "Neighborhood Workers' Association of New Jersey," taking its name from the organization that has filled so important a part in the settlement life of New York City and to which many of our own members also belong. The president is Miss Bradford of Whittier House, and the secretary is Mr. Royal Melendy of the Newark Social Settlement Association.

An interesting development within the Bradford Club, the young men's organization meeting at the house, is the "Historical Five." These are five fellows who spend their Sunday afternoons in visiting various points of historical interest about New York. The scheme originated among themselves and the rest of the club dubbed them with the appellation which has proved to be an acceptable permanent name. This nucleus will gather around it enough more to form a historical club for next winter, and plans are now being discussed for the season's work.

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The Inside Methods of a Great Publishing House.

Manufacturing Costs, by Theo. J. Friedleben.

The Insincerity of Some Business Correspondence.

The July Number

is also full of valuable contributions:

Education in Business, by the Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance.

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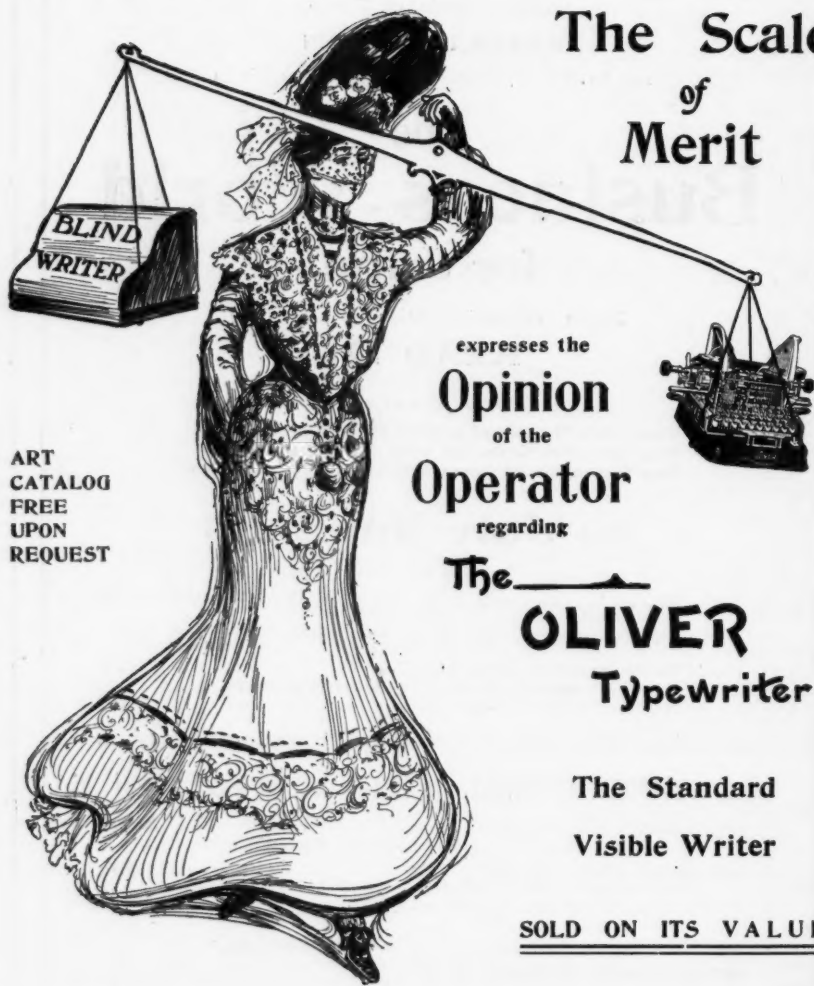
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